

MARCH 21, 1903

Store

boys.

could offer which
staring for several

as to expense and
want to buy boys'

Tweeds and Wor.

Norfolk and double
fancy

\$3.50

riddy, Norfolk and

la's Serges, Velours

stylish

red; 50c

ol Cheviots and Cas-

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er pair. 50c

Cheviots, Tweeds and

a - stripes, mixtures

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rice. 75c

red Shirt Waists-

new shirtee style;

pretty color-

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39c

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rs. Materials

ing colorings

7 to 16. Price

50c

Values.

department is located in

assure you that there is not

h is not priced under what it

. No dealer in the city has

of worthy shoes at such

VICI KID SHOES-lace or

red or Goodyear welt sole;

manship equal

shoes you ever

per pair

2.95

WOMEN'S SHOES-broken line

values. Nearly all sizes in

are in button and

retable shapes.

per pair

98c

STREET BOOTS-Vici kid

style; made with heavy

soles; have low com-

and are in all

1.65

66 SCHOOL SHOES-

kid; lace style only;

patent leather tips;

Per pair

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

MARCH 22, 1903.

FIVE CENTS.

A DOUBLE HOLD-UP.

BUT IT ALL COMES OUT OF THE CONSUMER.



Don't Forget to Remember
when planning your eastern trip
the Northern Pacific Railway, traversing
the Northwest, affords a most pos-
sible route to all points in the
interior. Its trains, luxurious Pullman
sleepers, scenic views, and the
service, render this line very pos-
sible for any route. The only all-rail
line from the Pacific to the Atlantic
is the Northern Pacific. Full information
ask passenger agent, 125 West
Fourth, Los Angeles, Cal.

ALL college students and all
who are interested in an article in
the coming Sunday of the
"Life" as it is lived at Stanford
University.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE the
most highly interesting
southern California woman,
Laurie at Delhi as she saw it
and the

READ the House Beautiful
the Times Magazine the coming
not valuable suggestions about
your home.

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE
THE SEA.)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident
nurses, first-class chef, delightful service. Open all the year. For
R. A. LOWE, Manager, Idyllwild, Riverside County, Cal. Long dis-

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of
Anthracite Strike Commission not
wholly satisfactory to miners... Los
Angeles grape grower buncoed in New
York... Rainbow of hope spans indus-
trial world... John Barrett tells of
oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair.
Dr. Lorenz to return to America in
April. Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the
commission is very satisfactory, inas-
much as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is
fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per
ton at tidewater, the increase provided
in the sliding scale will be equivalent
to 20 per cent. more in the miners'
wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he
was disappointed because the commis-

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The
report of the commission appointed
the President last October to inves-
gate the anthracite-coal strike was
made public today. The report is dat-
ed March 18, and is signed by all
members of the commission who
Judge George C.

OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

Devoted to the development of the country, to the exploitation of its marvelous natural resources and to the word-painting of its wonders and beauties. The contents embrace a wide range of good reading matter: Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and bright miscellany.

The Magazine being complete in itself, may be served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required. It is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. The numbers will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

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Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

Contents of this Number.

CARTOON	1
EDITORIAL	2
BERLIN IN 1903	3
ASIA'S NEW WOMEN	4
GRANDCHILD OF THE DEER	5
DORMITORY LIFE	6
A MADONNA LUNCHEON	7
THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI	8
MEXICAN HUMOR	9
HOW THE WORLD WILL END	10
TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS	11
TEACHING BIRD LORE	12
A WARTIME INCIDENT	13
JAPANESE FESTIVALS	14
WILDOODS IN MARCH	15
THE YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT	16-17
The Story Machine—A Soldier at 18—Our Deer—Joe Jolly Boy—Etc.	18
WOMAN AND HOME	19
A Corner in Ancestors—Fish for Lenten Fare	20
WAYS OF WOMEN	21
THE FLOWER GARDEN	22
BUILDING THE HOUSE	23
CARE OF THE BODY	24
STORIES OF THE FIRING LINE—ANIMAL STORIES	25
GOOD SHORT STORIES	26
GRAPHIC PEN PICTURES	27
DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST	28
FARMING IN CALIFORNIA	29
INTERNATIONAL SPORT	30
ENGLAND'S PATENT OFFICE	31

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

WHEN one reads of the number of suicides, thefts, highway robberies, murders and outrages of various kinds that are of daily occurrence in all parts of the country, of open Sunday theaters, Sunday picnics and Sunday excursions, Sunday baseball games and races which have a large and enthusiastic attendance, one well may be pardoned for asking: Are we really a Christian people?

As we see the large number of Christian churches which exist in every community, we cannot question that a powerful Christian sentiment exists in America. It is evidenced also in the extent and number of our philanthropic institutions. Money is given freely everywhere for the uplifting and betterment of the race. Borrow, want and suffering appeal powerfully to us. Our missionary enterprises are on a gigantic scale and we have sent the gospel to all lands where the people were sitting in darkness and the shadow of ignorance and idolatry. How is it, then, that so many of the cardinal principles of Christianity are not regarded by us? Is it not a fact that although a Christian people, Christian sentiment is not sufficiently strong to mold public feeling and public habit as they should be molded into full conformity with the requirements and teachings of genuine Christianity? What place has the open saloon, the Sunday baseball game, the Sunday theater and numberless other Sabbath profanations in the life of a people who lay claim to being a Christian people and to the observance of that divine law, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?"

It would be wise for us to heed these things and to consider whether we are drifting and how far we have departed from the teachings and practice of the founders of Christian civilization in America.

The large influx of foreigners who come hither bringing with them the ideas of the Old World continental Sabbath, and who have no love for the American Sabbath, regarded as a day of worship and of rest from worldly pleasures and employments, is bringing about a gradual and deplorable change in the way in which the Sabbath is observed among us. With too many it is simply a day of idleness or pleasure. They have no reverence for the day nor regard for its sacredness. They forget that it is one of the strong foundation stones upon which Christian civilization is reared, and

that without the Sabbath Christian America would soon relapse into tyranny and barbarism.

Says Booker T. Washington:

"When measured by the standard of eternal, or even present justice, that race is greatest that has learned to exhibit the greatest patience, the greatest self control, the greatest forbearance, the greatest interest in the poor, in the unfortunate; that has been able to live up in a high and pure atmosphere, and dwell above hatred and acts of cruelty."

But without the Sabbath none of these qualities will be ours. If we would preserve our religious freedom, our philanthropy and the glory of our Christian civilization, we must observe the Sabbath day and keep it holy. We must put from us the growing evils in our midst which we have so long tolerated, and public sentiment should be so strong against this wholesale Sabbath breaking that men would no more think of openly indulging in it than they would of committing theft or murder.

Give us a Sabbath observing people and Christian America is safe, and she will go on from glory to glory and from strength to strength until she shall be the light of the whole world and the unfailing refuge of an enduring Christian civilization. But without it we shall decay as other nations and peoples have decayed and passed into the engulfing silence of a dead and vanished past.

E. A. O.

STILL ONWARD.

MAN'S conquest over nature is continuous and rapid, and the world under the manipulations of the scientist is growing practically very small. Linked by the strong ocean cable with other lands, it takes but a few moments of time for us to speak around the world. The dweller in the antipodes is virtually not so far from us as was our neighbor in the next State a hundred years ago. The mighty seas offer no barrier to our intercourse. The ocean cable is the electric tongue which utters our thoughts for us in the ears of the most distant peoples. We have made the mighty and unseen forces of electricity our servants, which haste to do our bidding within the seas and upon the land, and there is no speech nor language which they may not reach.

It is asserted that "the submarine cables if joined would reach to the moon," and yet over that vast distance our words are borne, and the seas cannot drown them nor the roar of their mighty waves shut out their meaning. Nature has no barrier that is strong enough to overpower the omnipotence of mind. Man stands at the head, the last and noblest link in the long chain of created things. We cannot measure his capacities or find the limit where we shall say in relation to his achievements in scientific research and discovery, "thus far shalt thou go and no farther." The march of the race is onward and still onward, and where it shall stand at the close of the twentieth century is beyond the power of our computation of today.

But rapidly as we have advanced during the century just closed, more rapid and wonderful will be the forward movement in the century which has just begun. It, with the grand basis for advancement which was laid by the nineteenth century, can but be a century of marvelous achievement and unfoldment, an unfoldment which today we are incapable of conceiving, or of estimating its influence upon the life and habits of civilization and the race. The yesterdays of time were dim and dark compared with today, and Today, compared with the Tomorrows of time, is doubtless like the effulgence of a star contrasted with the light of the unclouded sun.

REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles continues to lead in increase of postal receipts, as in many other things. The largest percentage of increase in fifty leading cities of the country for February was 34, the record of Los Angeles.

Frederick Remington, the artist, claims that the cowboys are becoming extinct. Is it because they object to having their pictures painted so promiscuously, or do they round up cattle, nowadays, in automobiles?

Along with the changes that the late century wrought in the change in the conditions of authors. Whereas, in olden times it was customary for them to starve in garrets and become expert in the art of dodging bill collectors, some of them now receive as much as one dollar per word for their work and are able to eat three meals, or more, regularly every day.

A brief dispatch from San Salvador indicates the frequency of revolutions in the volcano belt of Central America. It stated that the Presidency had been handed over to a man who was elected in February, and that it was the first peaceful transfer of the Presidency in fifty years. It is about time that the Central American States should get together, and make a decent republic.

Champaign county, Ohio, has been compelled to pay a verdict of \$5500 obtained against the county by the heirs of a colored man named "Clint" Mitchell, who was lynched at Urbana in 1897. In addition to the damages the county was required to pay costs amounting to about \$1000. A few such verdicts as this would tend to make the pastime of lynching less popular than it seems to be at present, in some parts of the country.

A few of the many tourists who have visited Southern California during the past winter have complained considerably because the weather was not so warm as they expected to find it. As a matter of fact the season has been a record-breaker for continuous cool weather in this section. But every tourist who gives

the subject a little serious thought will be able to recall a number of places in the State where the weather during the winter has been several degrees colder than in Southern California.

As indicating the wonderful range of climate in California, the annual summary of the United States Weather Bureau shows that the highest temperature in the State during the year 1902 was 129 deg. at San Diego county—on the Colorado Desert—lowest 20 deg. below zero, at Truckee, Nevada, thus showing an absolute range of 149 deg. The globe, the difference between the monthly temperature in January and July being only 11 deg. compared with 28 deg. at Jacksonville, Fla. and at Nice.

The late joyful rain seems to have dislodged a season in Southern California the like of which has not been seen for more than a half century. The country round is a picture of surpassing beauty. The peaks are dappled with snowbanks. The meadows are a riot with their glory of color. The meadows across the meadow lands are setting the land with their liquid melodies. The boy is riding the range of the hills on his industrial sulky from dewy dawn till the twilight shadows fall, and everything is to the dweller in, and the visitor to, this country. We shall continue to grow and would advise the country to notice how we do it.

ON THE DESERT.

I crossed the desert's wastes, and lo!
The white sands paved their vast wide floor
Where weird, wild cactus plants did grow,
And desolation's wings spread o'er
The silent vastness; sunset fell
And swift the plains transfigured lay,
Like something that had blossomed new
Within the clasping arms of day.

Such wondrous lights around us lay,
Such wondrous colors fell around,
The scattered rocks no longer gray,
Shone with a glory most profound.
Gold, crimson and rich amethyst
Gleamed in the sunset's burning light
A new world on the desert's breast
Was bursting there upon our sight.

Afar, along the desert's rim,
The mountains rose like crimson towers,
Whose light might nevermore grow dim;
Unnumbered little sand-born flowers
Lifted their heads the rocks beside,
And seemed to softly smile as we
Along that waste of sand did ride,
No longer white but glorified.

O wondrous artist is the sun!
How rich the colors that he takes,
How fair the picture when he's done,
There's magic in the scene he wakes
From the dead whiteness of the plain;
As he sinks downward to the west,
His beams reach every grain of sand,
And there like shining gems they rest.

March, 1903.

ENTHRONED.

Love whispered, "Shall I stay?"
Then flew away
And came again another day;
When, laughing, "Shall I come?"
He left me dumb;
For Love is ever frolisome.
I said, "My heart, of Love beware!"
But found Love calmly sitting there.
—[Charles McIlvaine, in the Denver Post.]

CURRENT COMMENT.

Bishop Potter says no one loves a saint. But perhaps he conductor is not looking much as ordinary courtesy.—[Denver Post.]

The scientist who has discovered the secret of the two buttons on the back of the Denver Post.

A Chicago man traveled all the way to hold up and sandbagged. When he got probably he boycotted for not patronizing tries.—[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

According to Said Pasha there is no saint is trying to live up to modern notions of moral responsibilities of nations. At least Said said.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

The Ameer of Afghanistan has limited wives permitted his male subjects to prostitution of Afghanistan will probably be of encouraging race suicide.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A telephone girl at Kansas City has \$12,500 damages because of the rude way she was subjected by her official superior. politeness pays dividend, and always in the coma Ledger.

An antitoxin has been discovered to cure cholera infantum. Living is expensive, but with all the new discoveries life and securing ease it will be a very good if you have the price.—[Washington Post.]

It is believed that Vermont, which has from prohibition to temperance, will see the new battleship named after her as maple syrup, instead of the well-known of the Green Mountains known as apples. Express.

GERMANY'S C
THE BEST MANAGED
AND ITS CURIOUS
From Our Own Co

BERLIN is the best managed c
uniformly the best buildings
The streets are wide and well
been put down on most of them, a
headkerchief almost anywhere with
is no rubbish to be seen. If you th
the pavement a policeman may
up, and if you leave a pile of di
may be arrested.
The town is watched, and everyt
to the eye. All plans have to
Architect and every signboard
where it can go up. You cannot
without the approval of the City Fa
the width of every wall, the he
also the height of every house.
most of the buildings are unif
and you can ride for miles pass
fire stories, most of which have
ments above.

The Germans believe in the city o
Berlin is interested in all
things. She owns the market halls
has savings banks and loan offic
more than any individual or corpo
owns gas and electric works, and
streets, but also private houses, for
runs an insurance company, and fo
owner to take out an insurance po
in case of fire. At the same time
insurances she sees to it that her lo
possible, and the result is that the i
makes money. Indeed, every d
negatively well; the city pays all c
and comes out a million dollars
end of the year.

Berlin carries the interest upon
She owes \$65,000,000, which is a li
with the debt of New York, \$15,000,
debt of Philadelphia, and a little le
as much as is owed by Chicago.
The difference between Berlin and the
city is that Berlin gets the worth o
public buildings are well put up and
the jobs. Of late the parks have bee
New roads have been laid out i
a wooded pleasure ground of 600
of the city. New statues have been
among others those of the Allee of V
with marble figures and busts of c
is building pleasure grounds for
quarter of the city. She is gradu
the old streets and the day will com
with Paris as the most beautiful

Big Boom.
is now the third city of Europe.
second, Berlin third and Vienna fo
er has over 1,800,000 inhabitants, bu
she has more than two millions an
whether the greater Berlin is not
size.

There has been booming since the Fr
It had 500,000 in 1860, and at the
only three-quarters of a million. A
ment got the big war indemnity. Th
million dollars out of their woolen
ded it over to the German victors.
money came to Berlin. The people s
paris of the Empire to see if they c
share of it, and Berlin grew. It has be
place, and notwithstanding the hard
ing today. It now covers twenty-five
the Spree Valley and is reaching out f

German Cities Thrive.
lar growth has taken place throughout
Nearly every city has put on the
of modern progress, and has built
faster than most of our American towns
ments have been better than ours, and yo
country on earth that has as many fine
in proportion to its population.

Give you a few facts about some of the c
came to Germany over twenty years ag
has been almost altogether since that
three times as large as it was then. I
population at the time of the Franco-Pr
it numbers almost half a million t
and Dresden each have now half a mil
has 422,000, Cologne 400,000, and Frankfo
about 200,000. Dortmund, Barmen and Du
140,000; Chemnitz, 200,000, and Hamburg
ers of a million and is fast rising toward

United States has thirty-eight towns which
100,000 population, Prussia is not as big
It has twenty-two towns of more than 100
Stettin is bigger than Minneapolis, Du
than Louisville, Hanover ranks with N
Altkona is about as large as St. Paul
and Halle are about the same size. Nur
as big as Washington, and Char
and Koenigsburg, on the edge

WILD-AMONG-THE-PIN
of the Most Remarkable

Berlin in 1903.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

GERMANY'S CAPITAL.

THE BEST MANAGED CITY OF EUROPE AND ITS CURIOUS FEATURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN is the best managed city in Europe. It has the best buildings and the best streets. The streets are wide and well paved. Asphalt has been put down on most of them, and you can drop your rubbish almost anywhere without soiling it. There are policemen everywhere, and if you throw a scrap of paper on the pavement a policeman may order you to pick it up, and if you leave a pile of dirt in your yard you will be arrested. The laws are watched, and everything is made pleasant to the eye. All plans have to be submitted to the architect and every signboard has to be approved. It can go up. You cannot build a dog kennel without the approval of the City Fathers, and they regulate the width of every wall, the height of the ceilings and the height of every house. The result is that the buildings are uniform. They are all of the same height, and you can ride for miles past yellow structures and see the stories, most of which have stores below and apartments above.

The Berlin Own. The German believes in the city ownership of public buildings. Berlin is interested in all sorts of undertakings. She owns the market halls and cattle yards, the savings banks and loan offices, and more real estate than any individual or corporation in Prussia. She owns gas and electric works, and lights not only the public buildings, but also private houses, for a consideration. She owns an insurance company, and forces every property owner to take out an insurance policy to prevent loss in case of fire. At the same time by her building department she sees to it that her losses are as few as possible, and the result is that the insurance department makes money. Indeed, every department does extremely well; the city pays all of her own expenses and comes out a million dollars or so ahead at the end of the year.

Berlin carries the interest upon a large public debt. She owes \$85,000,000, which is a little more than the debt of New York, \$15,000,000 more than that of Philadelphia, and a little less than three times as much as is owed by Chicago.

The difference between Berlin and the average American city is that Berlin gets the worth of her money. Her public buildings are well put up and there are few shabby ones. Of late the parks have been greatly improved. New roads have been laid out in the Thiergarten, a wooded pleasure ground of 600 acres in the heart of the city. New statues have been put up there among others those of the Allee of Victory which is adorned with marble figures and busts of German heroes.

Berlin building pleasure grounds for the children in every quarter of the city. She is gradually remodeling the old streets and the day will come when she will rival Paris as the most beautiful city of Europe.

By Bonn.

Berlin is now the third city of Europe. London is first, second, Berlin third and Vienna fourth. Berlin has over 1,800,000 inhabitants, but with the exception of London has more than two millions and it is a question whether the greater Berlin is not equal to London.

Berlin has been booming since the Franco-Prussian war. It had 500,000 in 1860, and at the time of the war only three-quarters of a million. After that the city got the big war indemnity. The French paid 5 billion dollars out of their woolen stockings and it over to the German victors, and much money came to Berlin. The people flocked in from all parts of the Empire to see if they could not share of it, and Berlin grew. It has been growing since, and notwithstanding the hard times, it is growing today. It now covers twenty-five square miles in the Spree Valley and is reaching out in every direction.

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Berlin, are each 180,000 and more. Indeed, the whole country is growing and there are good-sized cities here, the names of which we hardly know. Just now the times are hard and the country is in the midst of a business depression. It has, however, plenty of resources, and its savings banks are full.

Berlin from the Ringbahn.

One of the best ways for a bird's-eye view of Berlin is a ride on the Ringbahn. This is an elevated railway encircling the city and stopping at all the chief sections. There are two branches—the North Ring and the South Ring, which have trains every few minutes. The cars move by steam and the fares are exceedingly low. You can ride for an hour for 5 cents third class, and the second and first classes are not very expensive. There are slot machines at the stations which sell third-class tickets for the ordinary trip for two and one-half cents each. Such a ticket gives a ride for five stations, and if you go further you must arrange for an extra payment at the end of the ride.

I took my tickets at the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof. We shot out of the depot over an enormous restaurant built under the track and rode some miles to the edge of the city. We went by the cattle market and slaughter houses belonging to the municipality, past the city gas works and skirted the edge of Berlin, finding five-story buildings clear to the boundaries. Farther on we entered the city again, rode about the Thiergarten, past

few minutes to keep the glass clear of moisture and dust.

The stores usually have small stocks, but they carry their whole stock in the windows. Many of the windows are framed in with shelves or with rolling cupboards which can be pushed up close to the plate glass. As you look at the windows you imagine the establishment is large, but upon entering find only a counter and a small compartment back of it, with one or two clerks in charge. If you ask to see something like the goods in the windows the merchant rolls back the cupboard and hands you out the article, for it is often the only one he has in stock. If you buy he thanks you, but if not, in most cases, he assumes an injured air and wonders what you mean by asking the price and handling his goods without purchasing.

Indeed, I fear to look at any article here without I am sure of buying something before I leave. The merchants are not accustomed to our ways of doing. They make more of their business and give you less for your money. They expect you to take your hat off when you enter the store and keep it off while there, and you should say good-by when you leave, at which time one of the clerks opens the door and bows you out. The average clerk wears a frock coat, and in the best stores all the clerks are dressed in this way.

Berlin's New Department Stores.

The crusty customs of the Berlin merchants have made department stores very popular. The people are



the zoological garden and in the end came back to the place where we started.

Berlin the Dude Among Cities.

This ride shows one how well Berlin is built and how well it is kept. Most of the buildings are new, and notwithstanding the poor who are as many as in any city in Europe, except London, it has no eyesores. One sees no clothes hanging out of flat windows or on ropes or wires stretched from building to building as in the cities of the United States. There are no ash piles or tin cans in the back yards and even the wood and scraps are nicely piled.

The roads are everywhere clean. The city is a dude compared with other municipalities. It has creases in its trousers and a bouquet in its button hole. Most of the flats in the summer have window gardens hanging out over the streets. These are filled with flowers and the various stories are decorated with lines of roses and fuchsias and other bright-colored blossoms. Of late the flats have been built with balconies arranged especially for flowers so that one can walk under hanging gardens for miles through the streets, looking up at flowers all the way.

In Business Berlin.

The business parts of the city are becoming quite as well decorated as the residence sections. The Germans are good window dressers. They understand the value of plate glass, and many merchants keep men on the sidewalks who rub the windows with chamomile skins every

glad to go where they can look at goods without buying, and where merchants advertise that it is no trouble to show them.

There have been no department stores in Germany until late, but there are now two in Berlin, either of which would be a credit to any American city. Each employs about 2500 hands, with more on Christmas. The most of the employees are girls, as well dressed and as fine-looking as you will see anywhere. They work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening, with two hours off at noon for lunch. Their wages are from 25 to 50 cents a day, and they eat and sleep themselves.

The department stores do all they can to attract custom and visitors. Take Wertheim's, which is the biggest store in Berlin. It has a winter garden filled with palm trees and tropical plants and so covered with ferns that they make a perfect carpet on each side the path. There is a fountain in it and seats under the palms where the customers can rest and chat between the intervals of shopping. In the summer there is an additional garden and fountain. The store has a luncheon room and all the other attractions of similar establishments in the United States.

Teitz's Department Store, which ranks next to Wertheim's, has an American soda fountain, which came from Philadelphia. The fountain is an immense one, made of marble and silver. It has about one hundred spigots. It furnishes ice cream soda, but the drink does not compare with our American article. This is one of

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April. Bloodhound, detective.

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are Judge George C. ...

"LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER" THE MOST MARVELOUS OF THIS WOMAN'S AUTHOR.—A. K. ...

AMONG-THE-PIN
Most Remarkable

From a Special Correspondent.

use for their devotions, so we waited / a

The Duke and Viceroy being seated in their two gold chairs or thrones, the Imperial Cadets, who had ridden with the rest of the guard, appeared on foot, two at a time at the extreme end of one of the wings, and

MAX EHRMANN.

erre Haute Ind

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was

By a Special Contributor.

GEORGE W. DRY

AL ANNOUNCEMENT
-AMONG-THE-PIN
MAY 2

the sincerity of the... follows yell it. The... and the team are... and all in turn are... spirit and enthusiasm... Both of these affairs... the stag dance which... and the hilarity of the... conventional, if possible... of the Encina men... at its best, however... class dances. The bar... for dancing. And ad... draperies, and all... attractive may be used... high ceiling, and the... of the lobby, which is... themselves well to de... evergreens are, as a... is an ideal promise... and with its arches... beautiful in the half... and orchestra is... floor landing over the... the music, the desired... in their black evening... gay party gowns away... menading in the cool air of the



picture that must be seen to... side of its life, as well as the... many unique and interesting... the two or three hundred men... have a purpose in life and... they can get out of it... to a certain extent the... selves. The big dormitory are all... has an alcove for a... curtains off, leaving an... dimensions for a studying or... two to four outside win... transoms on the inside... the room is equipped with... is warmed by steam heat... but serviceable, and occup... do, add to their comfort... couches, curtains or a few... different ways in which a... there are men in the hall... and uniform good taste... Certain features, such as po... venars are commonly used... some fitted up alike. The... lar, as it looks artistic, a... and is most convenient... photographs, dance prop... things that look well... profession in the meshes of... demand, particularly if of... of local interest, though... ential. These decorations... advantage at night when shad... general effect. A man is preeminently a

He visits his neighbor's room at any and all... things he generally has decency enough to re... from interfering with his friend's work to any... It is not unusual, however, at examination time... a sign on a man's door stating, "This is my busy... Another effective way is to lock the... absolutely refuse admittance to any one, and... of the methods adopted ever hurt anybody's feel... for they all understand. But ordinarily, the men... together, read together, share each other's tobacco... and pocket, often without so much as a "by your... And they all enjoy it, for the Encina man... generous as being as a man can be. If he is in... to be "tight," a month or two of life in the... still cure him of his tendency. If nothing else can... nothing lays bare the true inwardness of... side of an Encina man's life so much as does... "feet." Whenever there is an election in the... body, or when any one gets a box from home, it... law that the favored one must invite... friends in for a little celebration of the event. There... formal about an affair of this nature. You... have to wait to be invited, if you know... have pretty well. Chairs and couches all bear the... of lounging humanity, the study table does... of a source of supplies, and to it, each man returns... whenever his glass or his hand is empty. The... of fellows under those circumstances can... a feed" is good to see. Rarebits, cakes, sar... crackers, chocolate or beer, all meet a common... After everything eatable has disappeared, pipes... and stunts are the order. If a feed is too... a voice from the direction of the "cop's"... break in with a command to "key down up... The cop, by the way, is an Encina man, him... his word of warning is generally heeded. If... calls at the offending room and investigates, but... to the cop if he ever reports the results of his... The average cop is a good fellow, and... reason his admonition is acted upon, ordinarily... a course prevents trouble for the cop as well as... follows themselves.

The Kernels of the Encina man is by no means... When you hear the fellows talking of... "Santa Claus," or "Adderson," you may know... is a nickname, more or less affectionate, to... Adderson, superintendent of the dormitories... is an Englishman with a venerable beard. Tra... that he was a member of the household of... Stanford, and received his present position as a... At any rate, he gets an unmerciful joshing at... hands of the fellows. Possessed of a deep, gruff... and brusque manner, he has on more than one... make himself obnoxious to the hall men, and... obnoxiousness has brought him no end of trou... he is a good-hearted old man, when approached... He, "I can't ave it, ye know," has become... byword. The time of times when Addy... when there is a candle rush. This exciting... whenever anything happens to cut off the... from the electric lights. Adderson's office is... for such an emergency with a supply of can... Consequently, the minute the lights go out, every... makes a rush to the office for a candle... shadow where the candles are passed out, there... struggling mass, fighting and shoving for a... to the line. The noise is too much for "Addy,"... himself in his office and entrusts the task... lighting lights to an assistant. Meanwhile, as rap... one gets a candle he finds a place at the end... and comes up again, until suddenly "Addy"... that he has given out several times as many... there are men in the hall, and that ends the

interesting character than Adderson, if pos... old Henry, the night watchman. Henry is a... exceptionally well educated, who is spending... days guarding the university after dark... is in the basement of Encina, and he is a... every student who shows him the proper... A cigar or a bottle of beer makes a fast... Henry, and, if he can be made to talk about... he can tell an interesting story. Pessimism... characteristic. He rarely interferes with... graduate hilarity, as he remembers the days... was a student at a German university, full of... and good German beer. Henry pre... curious figure as he paces about the build... with his lantern and cane, bundled up to... cap pulled down over his ears, and his... kindly face showing beneath it. He looks En... at midnight, and if you are out after that... to him up to let you in. He is generally... in response to your thanks, he says, "You... young gentleman," with his quaint accent... are not polite, or noisier than is necessary, he... you till you are out of hearing, jabbering away... English. But nobody cares for that, and it... feelings, so it is overlooked.

As a whole, there is much that is pleasant... life and very little that is otherwise. The... are not so strict as to become irksome, and... are clearly enough defined to insure the enjoy... equal privileges by all. The dormitory is con... as far as it is possible, on the principle un... the whole university, that if you have no... look none. Every man has all the liberty... would have in the outside world, and being free... case and manage his own affairs it develops... ability and independence of action that cannot... the observance of a code of complicated rules... by some one else. Every young man has... that are better worn away, and possibly... of human conduct. And if it be desired to... these things, there is no place to accomplish... a man a charitable attitude toward his fel... a college dormitory. Every Stanford man... on his college life must feel the value of... be learned outside the covers of books, as... the library. And the great school for teach... that come by study, not only of books, but... to the dormitory. Encina Hall is an educa... in itself.

GEORGE W. DRYER.

A Madonna Luncheon.

AN ENTERTAINMENT SUITABLE TO
EASTER WEEK.

By a Special Contributor.

SOMETHING quite new and appropriate for Easter week is a Madonna luncheon, and many pretty ideas may be introduced in the decorations of the table. The most beautiful flowers that can be used are the pale Annunciation lilies which grow in such abundance at the glad Easter-tide.

In the center of the round table place a large crystal bowl—a punch bowl of cut glass—if you are fortunate enough to count one among your treasured possessions—filled with the pure Easter lilies and sprays of maiden hair or asparagus fern, while these delicate fern fronds may be scattered profusely over the snowy linen shortly before serving time. Place beneath the punch bowl, at right angles to each other, two bands of broad white liberty satin ribbon, terminating at each side in huge French bows, thus giving the outline of a cross. At diagonal sides of the table tall, graceful vases of Venetian glass, containing two or three stately lily blossoms, may be used to good effect, or, if preferred, short-stemmed clusters of the blossoms tied with white satin or palest green gauze ribbon may be used. Silver or crystal candelabra containing white candles should be used, the delicate shades being of white silk gauze out in the shape of an immense Easter lily, the graceful petals curling back softly from the light. Bows of white satin may be caught to the base of the candelabra. If one owns a particularly fine large candelabrum of many branches, a pretty way is to utilize that as the center piece, the waxen blossoms being massed in a mound about it. Another pretty way is to cut the lily blossoms off at the calyx and place in each a tiny white or green Christmas tree candle, and then place a blossom at each plate. These may also be used about the table to outline the ribbon cross, if desired, and are something entirely new. The candles must, of course, not be lighted many minutes before the guests are to be seated, as the heat from the light will eventually spoil the fresh appearance of the blossoms.

From the fern-enclosed chandelier suspend two snow-white doves, from whose bills should be caught narrow white satin ribbons to each place, where they may be pinned by pearl-headed pins to the unique place markers. These should be in the form of crosses about six inches long and an inch and a half in width, made of white, double-faced satin ribbon fringed at each end, and bearing the name of the guest in gold across the top. At the cross piece, in the center, to conceal any paste that may have stained through when the ribbons were fastened together, paste small Raphael angel heads cut from the penny Perry Pictures of the Sistine Madonna. These heads may be outlined with gold, using a very fine brush for the work. These crosses are afterward charming little prayer book markers, and are novel and pretty conceits. I have never known of their being used and think they are quite original.

When it is possible to get them, a cluster of white violets tied with white gauze ribbon to the back of each chair add a beautiful touch, the violet circle about the dainty table being truly lovely. If preferred, the ribbons may be caught to these clusters instead of to the place favors, or if the conventional place card, bearing merely the name of the guest and crest or monogram of the hostess, is used, these may be caught in among the violets.

The white cream bonbons should be served in small paper cases in the form of an Easter lily, while the ice cream is effective in the form of a calla lily, the main part of the blossom being of vanilla, and the yellow, spike-like bloom of apricot cream or orange ice.

In giving a luncheon of this kind, white and gold, or white and green china should be used, if possible, and bonbon dishes of Venetian glass, with those exquisite gold traceries, are just the thing if the hostess be so lucky as to possess them.

The following menus, suitable for a luncheon and dinner respectively, are given as a guide, but may be varied to suit the individual fancies of the hostess:

LUNCHEON MENU.

Almonds	Chicken Bouillon	Olives
Doves on Toast (if obtainable)		
Green Peas	Chicken Salad	Potato Mound
	Lettuce Sandwiches	
	Mint Sherbet	
Vanilla Cream (in lily forms)	Angel Cake	
White Cream Bonbons	Mulled Chocolate	

DINNER MENU.

Oysters on the half shell		
Cream Soup		
Bread Sticks	Salted Pecans	
White Fish Timbales, Egg Sauce (or Cream Sauce)		
Spring Chicken	Mashed Potatoes	
Asparagus Hollandaise	Celery Stewed in Cream	
Pineapple Fropina		
Waldorf Salad		
Strawberry Baskets with Whipped Cream	Lady Cake	
Cream Cheese	Wafers	
Café Noir		

If given as a luncheon, and the hostess desires some simple form of entertainment, a pretty guessing contest is easily arranged. Easter cards to which are attached white satin-bound programme pencils may be given each guest. Cards may then be passed about, containing a small Perry copy of some famous Madonna. These pictures are numbered, and the guests then write after the corresponding number, upon the reverse side of their cards, the name of the artist who painted the original, also telling to which school of art he belonged, nationality, etc. To the one whose list is the nearest correct may be given a handsome framed copy of a favorite Madonna and child, while the second prize may be a medallion of the Raphael angel heads in bas relief.

The other guests may draw for the consolation, a prettily bound book treating of religious art.

The drawing-rooms should be decorated with a few lily blossoms in tall vases, and white candles in tall sticks should be used wherever possible. Pictures of Madonnas may be hung upon the walls, the "dim religious light" from the candles accentuating their purity of line and technique. If the hostess possesses several musical friends, musical selections might appropriately follow the affair if given as a dinner, the closing number being "Ave Maria in the intermezzo" from Cavalleria Rusticana.

GRACE HORTENSE TOWER.

A VORACIOUS MACHINE.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH A MODEL STREET-CLEANING DEVICE.

[New York Tribune:] Maj. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has not quite got over the fright yet.

A working model of a street-cleaning machine, warranted to "do the work of ten men," got beyond the control of the inventor in Maj. Woodbury's office yesterday afternoon, and the "merry Cain" it raised in a short ten minutes has left an ineffaceable impression on everybody on the fourteenth floor of the Park Row building.

The machine has a large funnel-shaped mouth, like a megaphone, and it is designed to pick up scraps of paper and other refuse along the street, and the air suction communicating with the funnel does the rest. By the time the inventor got the machine into the office yesterday he was red in the face, but smiling and confident. Maj. Woodbury was busy, as he always is, but he finally consented to watch a demonstration of the machine that was warranted to "do the work of ten men."

"It is perfectly simple and has the fewest working parts imaginable. All you have to do is to run it along on this little truck, and the dirt and refuse are sucked through this waste pipe into this bag," said the inventor, laying his hand on the described parts in turn. "How do I know it will do the work?" asked the commissioner.

"Why, that's easy," said the inventor; "I'll show you." Capt. Gibson, the office boy, several clerks and the janitor's cat drew near to the inventor, as he bowed himself and began to get his machine ready to run. There were scraps of paper lying about, the major's cuffs were on the desk, and a pair of rubbers rested on the floor in front of the major's desk, "absolutely unconscious of the impending danger," as the good, old dime novel used to say, "while the Indian crept up."

"It's perfectly easy and simple," repeated the inventor. "All that is necessary is to adjust this little lever regulating the air suction, and run the truck around, like so."

Br-r-r-r-r-r! Br-r-r-r-r-r-r! Bink Bink! Br-r-r-r-r-r-r! Instantly the major and his staff jumped away from the machine, which began to reel and suck things up.

"Stop it—for God's sake, stop it!" exclaimed the commissioner. "Don't you see it's eating everything up? Stop it! Take it out!"

"Why, that's all right," said the inventor, proudly, as the machine reached out for a rubber and sucked it in, as a Park Row panhandler would suck in clam chowder, "It—just—needs—a—little—bit o' regu—"

The machine reeled again, and there was a snap of the regulating lever. The machine redoubled its speed and "cut loose" with a roar like a train going under a bridge. The other rubber, papers on the desk, the major's cuffs—all were sucked into the bag, as the inventor clutched wildly at the regulating lever to slow it down. Finally it got a range on the janitor's cat, and the animal's eyes grew big as she felt herself going. Her claws went into the Turkish rug, and the clerks howled with merriment, as they saw the corner of the rug curl up and roll the cat under. Then there was a howl, and the cat bounded out the office door with a spring. Meanwhile, the Major and his staff were hurting themselves laughing.

"For heaven's sake, take it out—take it out!" exclaimed the major. "It may tackle my annual appropriation or the office safe—take it out!"

By this time the inventor was sweating with excitement, and, after a struggle, he got his runaway machine under control.

"It'll do the work of ten men, and it's perfectly sim—"

"My friend," said the major, "doubtless you've got a good thing—a very good thing—but I don't want it here. Please—please take it to Riker's Island, and try it on the dumps."

Then the inventor went out, assuring the commissioner that his invention was perfectly simple.

He no sooner got out of hearing than a man with a patent garbage can weighing about 150 pounds appeared at the outer gate. He wanted to see the commissioner at once.

"This rests flush with the surface of the street, and there is an inside can that can be removed," said the inventor.

"My friend," said the commissioner, "if your machine doesn't run by compressed air you can leave it here, and I'll look it over later. But don't make it go here—don't try it on. This is a busy afternoon with us. That's right—leave it right out there. It'll be all right—don't mention it—it's no trouble. Good afternoon."

A VICAR'S PANTOMIME.

Last night the Rev. Forbes Phillips, vicar of Gorington, produced his pantomime of "Dick Whittington" at the church schools before a crowded audience.

The vicar's little daughter took a prominent part in the performance, and the "company" included fifty school children. The church organist led the orchestra, while the parish clerk played the part of a Polar bear. Assistance was also rendered by the church warden.

The vicar himself supervised the arrangements, with a view of demonstrating the practicability of his scheme for theaters in connection with church in hamlets and villages.

The idea has been taken up in the neighboring parish of Calster, where the church schools have been transformed into a theater on the same lines as at Gorington. —[London Mail.]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—
(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

Steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident first-class chef, delightful service. Open all the year. For particulars, apply to E. A. LOWE, Manager, Idyllwild, Riverside County, Cal. Long dis-

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners... Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York... Rainbow of hope spans industrial world... John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April... Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at sidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commis-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.I.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are Judge George Gray of Delaware, John

President Per Cent. not Given of Strike

March 22, 1903.]

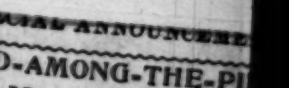
From a Special Correspondent.

By a Special Com

"on them?" Inquired the sergeant of the Mexican Army," was told protested that this inscription entailed great difficulty and expected that on the first shirt, and then on the rest," said the general. He strode into the barracks, in order against smoking in the presence soldiers trembled and would could penetrate to their hidden captured timidly. "Who is among baños pointed sternly to a gro whose every breath was congested the frosty air.

"or I will order them to the gym presented with a handsome approved to be too long, and he ordered.

"little from the lower end," said



By a Special Contributor.

This is a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge shows the binding of the book.

10

From Pearson's Weekly.

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inas-

Abstract

steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, residence

Dr. Lorenz to return to America in

President Mitchell was asked if he

members of the commission who

To Fight Tuberculosis.

A NOTED PHYSICIAN'S MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PLAN.

By a Special Contributor.

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY believes the future will bring advances in the healing art as yet undreamed of by humanity at large.

He bases his hope upon the work of the recent past, which, he says, has been chiefly along preventive lines and in helping nature to increase the individual's power of resistance against disease.

He foresees the ultimate practical stamping out of consumption, through the adoption of nature's own remedies which are free to all, and proposes the municipal ownership of tenements to hasten this result.

"Great progress has been made with the microscope and the test tube," said the doctor to the writer, the other evening. "In their discoveries concerning yellow fever and its spread by mosquitoes, Drs. Reed, Finlay, Carroll and Agramonte did the race an incalculable service. They accomplished more for Cuba than all the warships and all the soldiers, though the gift of freedom from Spanish rule was a priceless boon.

"The island has been practically free of the fever since the American occupancy, for the first time in its history, and this has brought immunity to our own gulf ports. Nothing more important than the work of these men, and Ross's similar work in England, has been done in recent years. This would be true if the prevention of yellow fever had been all.

"These investigations have pointed a way to the ultimate stamping out of malaria as well, since the germ of that disorder, also, is conveyed by the mosquito, and the precise circumstances under which this is accomplished have been determined.

"It is not enough for the mosquito to absorb the organism that produces malaria or yellow fever from an infected person and then bite one who is well. The germ must remain within the mosquito long enough to develop properly before its bite will convey the disease from the sick to the sound.

The Doom of Tuberculosis.

"The most gratifying progress has been made in the treatment of tuberculosis.

"No one need ask now if consumption can be cured. It can be cured. It is cured, practically, every day. But it is not, and cannot be cured by drugs alone. Beyond stimulants and nourishing foods which build up the vitality and add to the patient's resisting power, no remedies are specially needed, excepting those which nature furnishes. These are as free as the sunlight and air of heaven. In fact, they are light and air, and nothing else.

"Light and air can be had in the most crowded cities. The working men can take care of them when walking on the street, or even in the park. Tuberculosis cannot get a hold on the man or woman whose blood is energized with plenty of oxygen, whose skin is browned by the winds and upon whom the light of the sun is allowed to play a good part of every day.

"Under such conditions you may inhale tuberculosis bacteria, and yet be unaffected. It is a question of seed and soil. The latter is always the essential element of propagation. There is enough vital force, enough power of resistance in the individual of perfect physical condition to overcome any evil influences. To put it another way, the phagocytes—the white corpuscles of the blood, which act as defenders of the health—in the circulation of the sound and normal person are strong enough and numerous enough to defeat the bacterial hosts in the battle royal sure to follow the invasion.

"The old notion that consumption as such is hereditary in some cases has been found to be a mistake. Children of consumptives, however, often show a general physical weakness and lack of resistance which is, in effect, predisposition to the disease. But with these, as with others, fresh air, light, proper nourishment and cleanliness will increase the power of resistance so that the effect of the bacteria may be overcome, even if taken into the system.

How to Fight Tuberculosis.

"This suggests the course which medical science is pointing out today to the men of capital and the municipalities of the civilized world. Provision should be made for the proper housing of the workers. I am almost prepared to say that it would be true economy for the great cities to build tenements properly located and full of windows, through which light and air can pass freely, and rent them to their wage-earning citizens.

"There may be some who would object to such an extension of the municipal ownership principle. But municipal ownership of waterworks is necessary, as they have learned to their sorrow at Ithaca. There, foul water, served through company mains, has cost many lives and much human suffering.

"Consumption costs enormously more in life and suffering and money in every American city than typhoid fever, and the municipal ownership of tenements is as logical as the municipal ownership of waterworks. The workings of the Peabody fund in London may serve to show how such a plan would succeed, and perhaps it is along similar lines that the movement should be conducted. But at all events, the building of enough homes of perfect sanitary character to house those who earn low wages and at rents which they can afford to pay, should be one of the great coming reforms. The plan offers an unexampled opportunity for wealthy philanthropists if the cities will not take it up."

What Must Be Done Now.

To the suggestion that preventive measures will not help those already afflicted with tuberculosis, Dr. Shradly replied:

"For them, either the municipalities or the wealthy citizens must build special hospitals and surround them with extensive grounds. There patients may take exer-

cise in the open air with the sun shining upon them. There they may live out of doors. There they may even sleep with no roof over them. The cure thus offered must be furnished free to those who cannot afford to pay.

"There are a few such municipal and State hospitals now, but more must be established. With the great preventive measures that I suggest accomplished, however, the need for hospitals and the withdrawal from productive activity of the patients, and the attendants and nurses who care for them, will gradually disappear."

Isolation of Consumptives Unnecessary.

In Dr. Shradly's judgment, the isolation of tuberculosis patients is not necessary or desirable, providing ordinary care in methods of life is exercised, and the destruction of the sputum is attended to.

"It is as easy for those of small means to care for their consumptives as for any one else," said Dr. Shradly, "unless they are too crowded and are obliged to live in holes to which the light and air cannot have free access. There are tenements, though, in every big city in this country, and in many smaller ones, too, I am sorry to say, over the doors of which might well be inscribed: 'All ye who enter here leave hope behind.' It is the desire of the medical profession to educate the people, the city and the State to do away with these.

Light as a Cure.

"Light is one of the most remarkable of all the remedial agents at hand for the treatment of this class of diseases. Finsen, the Scandinavian, has shown this, through the things he has accomplished in the treatment of lupus with those invisible rays which are termed ultra-violet.

"Lupus is not common in America, though well known and dreaded on the other side of the Atlantic. It is a form of tuberculosis, not of the lungs, but of the surface, and Finsen destroys it by subjecting his patients to the purely chemical rays. His rays have not been made to penetrate deeply enough as yet, however, to be very efficacious in tuberculosis of the lungs.

"Just how much progress can be made with similar treatments, no one knows as yet. In London and Paris, in Berlin and Vienna, in Copenhagen and New York, investigators are studying the effect of the blue light and the ultra-violet rays under varying circumstances. They are also experimenting with various lenses and other media through which to pass the light.

"There have been many experiments with the X-Rays in fighting cancer, but these have not been successful except in superficial cases. Even then the rays have not been of much greater, if any more, benefit than the plan of scraping out the bed of the ulcer and using caustics.

"The knife still remains the last resort for well-developed cancer. Even it fails when the disease is of such long standing as to allow thorough distribution of the disease through the system.

Promising Bacteriological Researches.

"There is promise in the immense activity now being displayed in bacteriological research. While it has not led to the discovery of remedies in a great number of instances, it has laid bare the causes of several disorders to which the flesh is heir. In this way it has led the profession closer and closer to the plan of assisting nature in building up the power of resistance and the adoption of the simplest treatment possible.

"It is true that certain poisons (antitoxins) destructive of the disease-producing bacteria have been discovered, but in more than one instance it has been found that these poisons would also kill the patient, or, at best, leave him much weakened.

"It was so with formalin, in cases of blood poisoning. Formalin, will indeed, destroy the microbes producing this disorder, but formalin's effect upon the patient is still very questionable.

Hope in Antitoxins.

"An interesting thing which medical science has discovered concerning bacteria, but of which the general public, probably, is not aware, is the fact that microbes do little or no harm to the human system directly. They come into being, live their little lives and die, nourished by the vital forces of the greater life by which they are surrounded, without destroying tissues or interfering with the functions of that life.

"But in the course of their brief activity it has been found that they distill deadly poisons (toxins) and these poisons produce the disease. From this discovery rose the serum treatment—the invention of the various antitoxins. An antitoxin, as its name indicates, is simply an opposing poison. The antitoxins that have been found so useful in the treatment of such diseases as diphtheria, for instance, do their work by destroying the poisons which produce them.

"Into the system of the patient the proper antitoxin is introduced by inoculation. As the circulation of the blood carries it coursing through the veins and arteries, it meets, opposes, and, if the disease has not progressed too far, overcomes the bacterial poison, and the patient gets well.

"The scarlet fever antitoxin is the latest. It was developed in Germany by Aronson. Baginsky gave it the useful tests. It seems probable that it may yet take its place alongside the diphtheria serum. The latter is regarded by a majority of the profession as almost a specific.

"The antitoxin treatment for tetanus or lockjaw, is not so often successful, because the disease is usually well advanced, the central nervous system frequently being involved, by the time its presence is shown through its characteristic symptoms.

"It is so, too, with hydrophobia. As it is wise to take treatment at once when bitten by a dog, whether or not he be known to be rabid, so it is wise to take remedial measures without delay after such an injury as a wound from a rusty nail or toy pistol."

Value of Vivisection.

"Much of the recent progress in medical science has been the result of vivisection, to which so much objection is made in certain quarters. But even if vivisection entailed all the suffering on the part of the lesser

animals which these gentlemen attribute to it, it would still be right. Even then it would be only the sacrificing of the lower to the higher, and this in accordance with the inexorable law of nature that insists on the compensatory survival of the fittest.

"But, in truth, vivisection does not entail suffering on the part of the animal. The life of the physician is given over to the alleviation of human suffering, and he would be the last person to inflict pain needlessly upon any living creature.

"As I have already indicated the foundation of the progress recently accomplished, as well as that of the progress which is hoped for, lies in assisting nature to effect her own cures by adding to the patient's power of resistance. Drugs are given as a help, but pure air, pure water, light, more light—these are the great agents, the uses of which, properly directed, are now the physician's chief reliance.

"As we learn and practice more along these lines, the number of diseased persons in proportion to the whole is sure to diminish steadily and markedly. The time of the future with better education along these lines will be stronger, healthier, and, therefore, on a higher level mentally, morally and physically, than it now is or ever has been.

"The many medical congresses now being held and the discussions and the interchange of views which these give rise to, the eager study which the physicians are giving to their profession, and the wide general interest taken in everything pertaining to health, are big factors in the progress of the present and the future. To these should be added the vast influence of the modern press which is always ready to open its columns to the spread of such information among the people."

OSBORN SPEECH.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

A DISCUSSION OF WHAT HE CAN HOPE FOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Maj. J. A. Watrous U.S.A.

"What is there for the private soldier to look forward to—hope for?"

"The highest honors that can come to anyone in the American military life. The road is open and wide, free to all; the door swings open and the threshold can be crossed by anyone who contends for and prizes, a prize for which anyone in the army is entitled to contest."

Such was a recent conversation between a soldier and a civilian.

Not long since, three distinguished major-generals of the United States Army journeyed to a western city to participate in a banquet and respond to the toast of three high military officials, products of the United States Army, have reputations that are world-wide, and safely say this of Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, B. M. Young and Adna R. Chaffee.

Forty-one years ago last April, Corbin and Chaffee, Ohio, and Young, of Pennsylvania, youngsters of 20, were in the ranks of the unknown, without influential parents and friends to aid them in their careers. They enlisted as private soldiers, Private Corbin was the first to get a commission after enlisting, and Corbin were in volunteer regiments, and Chaffee in the Sixth United States Cavalry. Four years later, Chaffee a first lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army, a year later the two young brigadiers accepted the highest commissioned rank in the army, that of major, and in 1867 it was Capt. Chaffee. Chaffee, the busiest and most efficient adjutant-general ever had, was honored with the rank of major in 1900, and Young and Chaffee in 1901. To the highest rank that the government has to offer, permanent provision for, and only one officer ever reached that grade, in active service, at the same time, these, Gen. Young and Chaffee, are looked upon as the highest rank in the army.

The military history of these three general officers is a clean-cut answer to the opening question.

The three boys, in their teens, unknown to their immediate neighborhood, not from even well-known families, backed only by their manliness and soldierly spirit, have won high prizes, from the rank of private to the highest round in the American military life. Their records and successes may well prove an inspiration to the youth of the land.

But here is further proof that the answer to the questioner is correct: The present Lieutenant-General of the Army, Nelson A. Miles, was a private soldier of a brief period, in 1861. His company saw much of the fighting of the war, and very early in the war he was elected him captain. There was nothing in his life who had but recently come of age, when he left home and began to drill, as a private, which gave him the great career Lieut.-Gen. Miles will round out in August, when he retires.

Private Miles had something to look forward to—something to hope for—and by mastering his profession by becoming a thorough soldier, his looking forward was not in vain.

When Gen. Chaffee ceases to command the United States Army, there is ample reason for the fact that a Massachusetts-born and Wisconsin-raised Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, will succeed him, and will give still more proof that the road is wide and open to the highest station in the army, and the soldier marches along in the right manner, ready for duty, and deserves the distinction.

And what distinction is it? The nation expects to look indifferently upon the office once held by the immortal Washington—upon the general who was the first to lead the army into the field, and the first to lead the army into the field, and the first to lead the army into the field.

The door that opens to the command of the army swung as easily to admit Private Nelson A. Miles, and will swing as readily to welcome Private Chaffee and MacArthur, as it swung for General Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield.

I repeat, and with emphasis, that the private soldier has something to look forward to—something to hope for; that the highest rank in the army is open to him.

March 23, 1903.]

Teaching B.

HOW A WOMAN BRINGS TO TENEMENTS.

By a Special Contributor.

THE LADY OF THE BIRD. Stowed by the pupils of N. on Miss Elizabeth Putnam, a better appreciation of bird life is what are known as the tenement children these rounds seem to know when she is coming, but so opening exercises are over, a clock at the table with her arms full of the big blue cloth which she carries setting to her bird talks.

The "sky" is placed on the table, and the changeable folds she draws bird after bird, large birds of black and red, with a flash of crimson on the breast, and then the fifty of whose daily horizon is bounded by lowering dwelling houses listen to what they all hope to see some day.

How She Studied Birds.

Miss Moore conceived the idea of teaching city children bird lore, and studies of the bird life as city children in the parks and outlying districts, and sitting motionless among the trees and played about her, built their young, unalarmed by the presence of the bird, both present and future, is broad and far reaching, but it is not the least of her work.

THE BIRD LADY.

primary schools in the poor, overcrowded city.

Her attention of the children and the most ordinary birds familiar to the country is truly pathetic, and first wonder is at the real size and color of which they have read. It seems that impressions. Generally the size of a bird is exaggerated. The children have imagined the large, invariably when a scarlet robin is seen, a hushed chorus of: "see the robin!" For the children have called "redbreast."

Teachers are enthusiastic about Miss Moore, and her methods are without trouble by mothers and teachers.

"Red talk" means much more than the red of one thing. It is an excellent form of conversation with children in the kindergarten, and a recital of facts, but a conversation in which she tells them interesting stories, and keeps them on the various points for themselves.

The bird is drawn from the blue sky. The name is generally there in the air, and read that woodpeckers live in trees, and runs up and down the trunk. She shows the bird goes into its hole and how it tells how it feeds on insects which it catches. At the end, when she asks what has a long, hard bill and why it is called a woodpecker, she finds that she have reasoned all this out for themselves, and telling her listeners of the dangers of birds and how the nest is general.

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Teaching Bird Lore.

How A WOMAN BRINGS PLEASURE TO TENEMENT CHILDREN.

By a Special Contributor.

THE LADY OF THE BIRDS is the name bestowed by the pupils of New York's public schools on Miss Elizabeth Putnam Moore, whose mission is to bring children to a more intimate knowledge and better appreciation of bird life. One in so often she makes her rounds of the schools where she is known as the tenement districts, and to the children these rounds seem far apart. They never know when she is coming, but some morning when the opening exercises are over, a class finds her standing at the table with her arms full of "sky," as they call the blue cloth which she carries about with her for a setting to her bird talks. The "sky" is placed on the table and out of its foldable folds she draws bird after bird—birds that are all red, large birds of black and yellow, brown birds with a flash of crimson on the breast, and modest gray-brown birds. And then the fifty or a hundred children whose daily horizon is bounded by skyscrapers and towering dwelling houses listen to the tale of the song-birds they all hope to see some day.

Miss Moore conceived the idea about six years ago of teaching city children bird lore. To pursue her own notion of the bird life as city children might find it, if they were induced to visit the parks, she spent days in the parks and outlying districts, dressing in green and sitting motionless among the trees, while the birds came and played about her, built their nests and fed their young, unalarmed by the presence of a strange creature. Today her work, both professional and social, is broad and far reaching, but her chosen field is

same color as its surroundings, in order to hide it from the watchful eyes of squirrels and hawks, she shows them the male and female tanagers—the father bird with his scarlet plumage, the mother with her sober coat of green.

Answers of the Children.

"Why is this difference?" she will ask. The quick brains have thought it out in a minute. The mother must be the same color as the leaves and grass around her, so that, while on the nest, she will not attract the attention of her enemies. But the father, who does not have to stay by the nest, may have a brilliant plumage.

"In summer, birds rise about four in the morning, and go to bed at seven in the evening," says Miss Moore. "How long, then, is a bird's day?"

The children work out the problem.

"And I have sat by a swallow's nest and watched it feed its young for several hours," Miss Moore pursues. "The mother bird flew back and forth with food about thirty times each hour. If she does this all day long, how many times will she feed her little ones in a day?" It takes scarcely two minutes for the children to make the calculation.

"My," says an awed voice among the little girls, "just think of feeding your children 450 times a day!"

"Even your mother doesn't have to work that hard, does she," asks Miss Moore.

From that time the idea that all that birds have to do is to hop around and enjoy themselves, vanishes from the childish mind.

Enthusiastic Young Audubonites.

Miss Moore never talks pointedly against cruelty to birds.

"Interest the children in birds," she says, "and after that you cannot induce them to harm one."

Her hearers never leave her without promising to protect all animals from harm and to join the Audubon Society, or some other similar body.

After she had told a class of little girls about the

public schools can afford a ride to the country or park. But after one of her bird talks, three ambitious youngsters actually procured ten cents apiece, and started to a park to see the birds which she had shown them and had assured them were to be found there. In a strange territory, with untrained eyes, and with no knowledge of the places in which the birds could best be found, they failed to discover a single specimen. They returned heartbroken, and the next morning one of the trio confided to his teacher that he was "going to spend a whole penny on a postal card, just to write to Miss Moore and tell her that those birds were not in the park at all."

Letters from the Children.

That the bird talks teach children to be observant even though they are confined to the city, is proved by the many letters which Miss Moore is constantly receiving from children who have heard her talk.

A boy of nine writes:

"I have watched a parrot owned by one of my neighbors. I saw that it had two toes toward the front and two toward the back of each foot. It has a long, curved bill, and near its head it has two little holes called nostrils. I wish you would come to see us again with your birds, for I like to study about them."

Another writes:

"When I went to see what I could find out about birds, I went to a store where they sold canaries. There were many kinds of them, and all had pretty colors. One had a brown head and wings. It had gray under its bill. Another had pretty colors on its back and wings, such as red, black and brown. It had a very long bill for a canary. But the sign outside the window said that all are canaries."

Besides dozens of letters of this sort, Miss Moore when near a school is frequently surrounded by a troop of children who walk at her side, telling eagerly of all they have observed about birds since she spoke to them.

F. A. DAWSON.

CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH.

MANY ODD WORDS USED AT THE OLD ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.

[Pearson's Weekly:] Before going to Cambridge a freshman has to know one or two elementary phrases only used at the Varsity. For instance, he is not going "down" to Cambridge, but "up," wherever he may be traveling from. He is never "in" Cambridge, but always "up." If he is leaving college for a day or two, he will tell his friends that he going "down." He is not asked where. One does not speak of a late member of the Varsity as having "left." He has "gone down."

The first person you encounter on entering your rooms is not your landlady. She is your "bedder," which is an abbreviation of "bedmaker." In some colleges there are male bedmakers. These are known as "gyas."

The custom of abbreviating words, and adding the affix "er" is universal at Cambridge. One does not go to one's "lecture," but one's "lecker." Football (Rugby or Association,) is, of course, as elsewhere, "footie" (rugger or soccer.)

The early meal is always "brekker." But there is also a purely Varsity meal known as "brunch." This takes place on Sunday. It is a combination of breakfast and lunch, and does duty for both. It is taken after chapel, at about 11:30 o'clock, and men usually dispense with any other meal until tea time.

It is well to know that you do not "live" at Cambridge, you "keep." You will be asked "where are you keeping?" when friends inquire your address. If inside your college, you tell them that you "keep in Coll." You don't inquire if anyone is "dining in hall," but if they will "keep a hall." You "keep a chapel," and if you attend that of King's College, you say you are going to "keep a King's." The practice of "keeping" has passed all bounds among very slangy Varsity men. They do not smoke a pipe, but "keep" one. If they are going to a theater, concert, or meeting, it is a case of "keeping." You even "keep" all at home, or a meeting with your tutor.

If you are taking the Tripos, or final examination for Honors Degree, you are going to "take a trip."

If you hear yourself referred to as "stinks man" you might think people were speaking in uncomplimentary terms of you. It would be well to make sure first, however, for what is intended is only that you are taking the Natural Sciences Tripos, which is known as "stinks."

The laboratories are, of course, the "labs," those devoted to physiology the "phiz labs." The dissecting rooms are known as the "meat shops." Mathematics are "maths."

A man who allows himself to be suspected of too hard study and too little sport is known as a "smug." If he locks himself into his rooms to discourage callers, he "sports." To "sport" is to lock the outer door of your rooms. Men do this when they go out for any length of time, or wish to remain private. Your door, by the way, is known as your "oak."

Some expressions much used outside the Varsity are never heard among its members. For instance, nobody ever talks of an "undergrad." He is simply a "man"—though his years may not entitle him to the description. If his rank has to be referred to at all, one says "undergraduate" in full.

There is no such thing as a "prof," though frequent use of the word "professor" suggests the abbreviation. You never talk of a college man, or a collegian. Anyone "up" at the university is known as a "Varsity man."

The names of the colleges are abbreviated, as most people know. St. Peter's College is "Pot-house," St. Catherine's is "Cat's," Magdalen is "Maudien," St. John's is always "Johns," and the boat club of that college is "Lady Margaret," while Caius College is pronounced "Keys."

A man who poses as a sporting grandee, by wearing exaggerated sporting clothes, or indulging in displays of wealth, physical prowess, or other showy forms of conduct, is referred to as a "blood."

To be detected by proctors breaking regulations by omitting to wear cap and gown at proper times, or by going to prohibited places such as public-house bars, is known as being "progged." The men who assist the proctors in running refractory undergraduates to earth are "bulldozers." If your offense is serious you are confined to college after eight o'clock every night. This punishment is known as being "gated."



THE BIRD LADY AND HER INTERESTED AUDIENCE.

many schools in the poor, overcrowded sections of the city. Miss Moore's talks are the most ordinary birds familiar to all children who live in the country is truly pathetic. The wonder is at the real size and color of the birds which they have read. It seems that the best specimens to be found in circulating libraries give impressions. Generally the size of a bird is a matter of the children have imagined it many times. Invariably when a scarlet tanager is shown, there is a hushed chorus of: "The robin!" For the children have read that it is called "redbreast."

Children are enthusiastic about Miss Moore's talks, and she is the children, and her methods may be followed without trouble by mothers and teachers everywhere.

Miss Moore's talk means much more than the name implies. It is an excellent form of mind training. Miss Moore profits by a long experience in talking with children in the kindergarten. Her talk is a series of facts, but a conversation with the children, and she shows them interesting stories of the various points for themselves.

Miss Moore is drawn from the blue sky. The children have a long, hard bill and why its claws are so sharp. Generally there is at least one woodpecker in the room. She shows how a woodpecker runs up and down the trunk. She draws a line on the side of the tree. Then she draws eggs in a nest. With the specimen in her hand she illustrates how the bird goes into its hole and how it comes out. She shows how it feeds on insects which it picks up. At the end, when she asks why the woodpecker has a long, hard bill and why its claws are so sharp, she has a peculiar fashion, she finds that the children have reasoned all this out for themselves.

Miss Moore's talks are the children's own. They are telling her listeners of the dangers which birds and how the nest is generally the

chatter box bird, which quacks like a duck and barks like a dog, and of the blue jay, which hid a seed in her hair as she sat perfectly still watching him one day, and a dozen other similar stories, Miss Moore asked:

"Now, who can tell me some enemies which birds have?"

"Hawks," said the little girls, breathlessly, "and cats."

"Boys throw stones at them," said several voices, with evident satisfaction at being able to dilate upon the wickedness of boys.

"And what do little girls do to harm birds?"

A pause.

"They pick them up," suggested a small voice.

"And squeeze them," said another.

"And put them in cages."

"What do little girls wear on their hats?" Miss Moore asked, finally.

"Ribbons—and flowers—and feathers," suggested several girls.

"And where do feathers come from?"

"Why, we buy them on the hats."

"But where do the people who make the hats find those feathers?"

Eyes opened wide. There was a pause.

When Miss Moore explained that the birds must be killed to obtain the feathers, fifty little girls pledged themselves not to wear feathers again.

Boys do not leave Miss Moore's talks without learning the game laws of the State. That in almost every State in the Union, a person may be fined \$20 for either killing or caging a native song bird, is a fact that many grown people do not understand.

The Journey of Three Boys.

In her talks Miss Moore shows the children only those birds which abound in the parks and the country about them. She wishes to avoid the impression that she is exhibiting specimens of rare or curious creatures. She tries to teach them how to find and study birds in their native haunts.

Few of the children to whom Miss Moore speaks in the

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

Steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident

General Eastern. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grape grower buncoed in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in

TRY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.I.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

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A War-Time Incident.

DARING OF A YOUNG NORTHERNER
AND ITS SEQUENCE.

By a Special Contributor.

"MARSE DOC! Marse Doc! 'Clare ter de good Lawd-marsa ef Gabale's horn comes tooting rite inter yah ears, you uns 'ud sleep long es ef no hoss thievin' fellers ben done come an' toted off all de-hoses on des yeah plantation. Marse Doc! Marse Doc! Do's yah heah?"

"Well, well, what's all this fuss about, Sambo?"

"What am all des fusa 'bout, Sambo, jes es ef George Washington Inman be a ornary nigger yah call Sambo. Marse Doc, I's come ter 'form yah es how de hoss-thievin' fellers done come an' toted off yah hoss, Don, an' Marse Jeges' hoss, Dick, an' hes filley, Jen; an' gwin ter Missouri, er somehow de good Lawd es kno'in. Ef yah's moves pert, yah kin see de tracks ov de gang plain es in de sno'."

"Very well, Sambo, we'll be out shortly. Culver," turning to the young Northerner by his side, "do you hear Sambo's message about the raid of horse thieves on our stock?"

"Yes, and I am ready to join you in the chase. But how about my horse, Sambo?"

"'Clare ter de good Lawd, ef des yeah nigger am don dis'member 'bout lookin' ter yah hoss, Marse Bill."

"Just like an ornary nigger who can't think of more than one thing at a time. Get a move on, and tote yourself over to the stable and see if Mr. Culver's horse is safe and report to us at the big barn."

"Jes so, Marse Doc, an' I's gwine ter 'quire quicker ner de fly winks hes eye, sho nuff."

"Well, get a move on yourself, and don't stand there half asleep. Now, Mr. Culver, we will see what the trouble really is," and the young Southerner with his athletic companion started out to investigate.

The main road was still muddy from a recent shower, and the tracks of the horse thieves were plainly discernible. In this condition the young men could readily trace the foot-marks of five individuals, the wheel-ruts of two light wagons and the impression of several horse hoofs. Culver could hardly restrain himself.

"Come, Doc!" he shouted excitedly, "here is opportunity for a rare chase, and the possible capture of a desperate band. There can be no trouble in tracking them, and I'll wager their hiding place is not more than a day's ride from this spot. In fact, I believe I know just where we can lay hands on them. I was out hunting in the timber, bordering the cane-brake swamps on the Missouri side last year, and ran into a clearing some five miles from the main road. In that clearing I found the signs of recent life—an old shack with stable and small smoke-house. Now, wouldn't that be an ideal place to find our halter-slippers in hiding? Just back from the shack, over a little ridge or hogback, is a good spring, and along its side runs a small brook. Just the place of all others for an adventure. Now, isn't it, Doc? Come, let us give the devils a chase."

Doc had stood contemplatively gazing down the road until his companion ceased, then turned upon him with his slow Southern drawl:

"Great Scott! Culver, you are one of those dare-devil Northerners, else you would never propose such a reckless thing as the pursuit of those desperadoes. You don't realize the danger. It would be all our lives are worth. Though," he added, "with anything like an equal number, I should enjoy the chase," and the flash of his black eye belied the soft intonation of his voice.

"Well, I am in for the chase if I have to make it alone," retorted his companion. "Better come with me, Doc. It will be rare, though desperate, sport."

"Speak to Dad about it and see what he says. Here he comes now."

A massive figure turned the corner:

"Good morning, Judge Inman."

"Good morning, Mr. Culver. What's this Sambo is telling about horse thieves?"

"It's true all right, Dad. They have taken Don, Dick and Jen, but fortunately they missed our best race horses—changed to the small stable only yesterday, you know."

"So Sambo says, and they missed your horse for the same reason, Mr. Culver."

"I'm glad to hear it, and I am truly thankful. It leaves me a well-tried agent with which to follow the fellows."

"What's that, young man, follow those desperadoes?"

"That's my purpose, sir."

"Tut, tut, boy! Don't think of such a thing. It means more than you dream of—the probable loss of one life and a hereafter not pleasant to contemplate. Three horses are not worth the danger of such an undertaking. But come, I hear the breakfast horn, and Dinah will brook no delay. Whatever the rest of us may be, she is queen at this hour," and the three men hastened to the dining-room. During the breakfast the judge gave a description of this band of free-booters.

"These men," he said, "belong to a gang which operates not only in this State, but in Texas, the Indian Country, No-man's Land, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and even in Southern Illinois and Indiana. The citizens of these parts at one time attempted to rid the country of them, but the result was disastrous to pursuers, as the thieves always returned, and to the sorrow of the community, burning of homes and property, and lives sacrificed until the people became paralyzed with fear, till no further attempts at pursuit are undertaken."

"That is a bad proposition for any one or two to tackle," said the young Northerner, "but I am going after them, alone if I must, but with Doc if you will consent."

There was a flash in the young fellow's eyes and a look on his face which the judge contemplated covertly, but with satisfaction. His own boy's face was the personification of eagerness. He was secretly proud of the bravery evinced by the youths, and determined that they

should have opportunity for its exercise. By the time breakfast was ended, he had given a seemingly reluctant consent, and the boys began eager preparations for the daring chase.

The time was early April, 1860; the place, the plantation of District Judge Jackson Inman of the Northern District of Arkansas, within ten miles of the Missouri line. The two actors were W. T. Culver, an athletic young northern, and the judge's son, Doc, a vivacious youth of twenty-two. It was Sunday morning, the April air was balmy with awakening bloom, and the two young men, each armed with a rifle and two Colt's revolvers, rode forth, feeling, no doubt, somewhat of the elation of the knight of old as he sallied forth to meet the dragon. The judge's whole family assembled to bid them godspeed; and with the fever of conquest in their blood, they set out on their perilous undertaking, one of them, at least, carrying in his mind's eye the image of a fair young face that would brighten by and by, as he told the story of their bravery and conquest.

During the first few miles, the trail of the thieves was easy to follow, but later, as they left the main road for the blind trail skirting the cane-brake swamps, their progress was slow and more difficult to follow. On reaching a ferry crossing of the Current River into Missouri, it was found that the marauding party comprised Bob Ashby and Don McCray, two of the most daring horse thieves and counterfeitters known, the former having long been the leader of gangs infesting the great scope of country named by Judge Inman, Ashby's wife, sister of McCray, her father and mother, both noted for their cruel murders of innocent citizens.

The ferryman, where the gang crossed into Missouri, informed the young pursuers of the thieves' identity, and that they had twenty or more horses. "Rather a daring undertaking, eh, Culver?" said Doc. "Yer bet," added the man of the ferry, "an' you uns better say yer prayers afore followin' much further." The young Northerner only drew the straight line of his lips straighter and led off.

Toward night, they had reached a point in the timber bordering the cane-brake swamp, recognized by Culver as familiar hunting grounds of his last year's trip, and this proved Culver's correct prediction of the thieves' objective point, and where greater care must govern their pursuit. They had come to a small brook recognized by Culver as not far distant from the predicted retreat of the thieves. Dismounting for a brief rest, lunch for themselves and horses, which they were provided with, and consultation for further operations. The time had come when a misadventure might cost them their lives; but they were of the stuff that knew no fear, and one of them, at least, had been through experiences on the great plains of the Northwest, in the days of Indian massacres, that now served well in their future movements. This same metal later developed in the true and tried soldier of the Civil War, and the menace of danger was now as the smell of the fray to the young Northerner.

A brief rest, and the young men resumed the journey to a basin-like formation suited to hiding their horses for the night, as the day was now fast passing the gloom of night. Here they tethered their horses, then cautiously made their way through the tangled underbrush to the clearing, where the band was discovered by the light of the fireplace of the shack as individual members passed to and fro in the preparation of what was soon discovered to be their supper. Night had closed in, till now it was evident that the young men must await morning for further operations.

With the first streak of gray lighting the eastern horizon, the young men were at their picket post, where observation could be had of every move in and about the shack. The stolen horses were discovered tethered in the little clearing, and soon an old man was seen to come to the door of the shack with wooden pail in his hand, then return as if for something overlooked. Never before had these young men been in a work of such danger and magnitude, but they had scarce a moment for thought before the old man reappeared at the door, and after making a critical survey of the surroundings, evidently on guard, passed slowly around the corner of the shack, down over the hogback or small ridge to the spring described by Culver.

The time was ripe for action, for it was evident the remaining members of the gang had been left asleep by the old man on morning guard.

"Now is our time, Doc!" whispered Culver with compressed lips and deep resolve stamped on his features.

"We must make haste, pass over here to the left, get the stable in range between us and the shack, then cautiously approach the shack. See their arms stacked and hanging in the corner opposite the door? Remember, we are only two against five, but they are napping. Come, before the old man returns. Take your rifle in your left hand and your revolver in your right, ready for instant action, and don't fail to use it if they fail to obey my commands or attempt a false move. Come on!" Cautionously the young men approached and entered the shack, and as they did so, Culver shouted:

"Hands up! Hands up! and no fooling. Down there, or you're dead men! Stand up and face the wall! Hands up, there!"

"Where in — is the old man?" roared Bob Ashby, evidently with the purpose of warning the old old man, but fortunately the elder McCray was too deaf to hear, for Culver had barely time to command:

"Hush your swearing and loud talk, or I will silence you!" when the old man, all innocent of trouble, appeared at the door, and on Culver turning his revolver on him and shouting: "Hands up!" the old man dropped his pail of fresh spring water, as his hands went up and he nearly down at the unexpected surprise.

Ashby turned his face downward, and broke forth with a volley of terrible oaths.

"Hush your oaths, Ashby, and take your medicine like a man," commanded Culver. "Shackle the men with ankle and wristlet jewelry after searching the old man, Doc. Come in, old man, and have a seat here on the floor with the women folks."

"How is it that ye let these fellers s'prise we uns, old man," roared Ashby, as the old man came in and took seat with his wife and daughter.

"No more of that swearing, Ashby, but take your

medicine, as I have said. Doc, remove the guns from these rifles and revolvers, then place them in the wagons. The women can go on with their fast preparations. Guard the old man while he takes water and fuel, then with him get the horses ready to the two wagons, saddle two horses for the men, then bring our horses up so that we can get in charge here until you return, Doc."

"Shall I call the pickets in, Culver?" asked the winking suggestively.

"No, they have their breakfast with them, and stand guard until we start home," promptly answered Culver, understanding instantly Doc's meaning.

"I thought it a big job for you two young uns," retorted Ashby. "How many fellers bet you on this hiding?"

"There are all that is necessary to take care of the gang, Ashby," responded Culver, at the same time gave the bluff, realized the dangerous undertaking he had now mainly passed through, but Culver's business-like lead and sternness of command had an awe effect upon the two desperadoes.

"I don't care if you uns had a half dozen, I'd damned old fool had wakened one of us after we'd after water."

The savage expression of voice and face was what would have happened to the young men had they been for the surprise.

Ashby and McCray were seated on the floor, and ankles shackled, while the women and the man, in charge of Doc, were preparing breakfast, as was at this time, while all the others were with Ashby said:

"Say, young un, where did you come from?"

"From Arkansas," growled Culver.

"Well, now, Mister Culver, es yer partner with ye'll jest loosen up these anklets so's I kin take a walk on the way, yes ken hev a cool thousand?"

"All for a job like this, Bob? Oh, no, not for this. It's your party we are after, not your money."

Bob's cruel face now warned Culver of the necessity in every move from now on, and he was to take no chances in the handling of their prisoners.

The party was soon through breakfast, and on way to Arkansas, the women and old man dismounted one wagon, the band's arms and ammunition in the other; Ashby mounted, with feet roped under his arms, which was fastened to that of Culver's. In a similar manner, was in charge of Doc. They scarcely covered two miles of the somewhat level when Culver was startled by voices in the woods. He and his companion were not in position to see the party of the robbers' friends, and consequently the moment held the young man spellbound, but in the two minutes, this gave way to joy, Culver leaped forward, when the majestic form of Judge Inman, mounted "Halt!" and called young Inman to come by four or five of his trusty neighbors, rounded up in the trail.

The judge and party showed their consternation coming up. Ashby saluted the judge by:

"Hello, judge, glad ter see we uns, I reckon."

"Hello, Bob, what does this mean?"

"Wall, these young bucks give we uns kind of a party, or there'd been a different kind of party, and the savage scowl of Ashby plainly suggested might have been the outcome, only for the judge's face expressed his joy at the capture of the daring young men, as his eyes rested on them the other, and he said:

"Well done, my boys."

It was not the thoughts of the judge's kind words, my boys," that occupied young Culver just then. He was thinking of a jasmine-crenated and of another pair of eyes that would be lifted to his, as he should later tell the story of his daring capture. Poor fellow, he little realized many weary, expectant days, freighted with the story of his adventure, were destined to pass, as he would again rest upon, sympathize with his later course in the cause of his country.

When the party arrived at the plantation, they met by a boisterous welcome. The neighbors about had assembled, and many were well equipped from a too free use of the judge's prisoners were stationed in the large room off Doc's apartments, the two young men of Judge Inman acting as guards. It was midnight after, when young Culver, half dazed to his senses, impressed with some unusual scene on the outside. Doc was sleeping like a child in arm chair. Loud talk, oaths and the tramping feet in the spacious hallway, then an interjection: "Hang the thieves! Hang the thieves!" Then the demand, imperious and more urgent: "Open the door! Open the door! Open the door! Open the door!"

It was like the cry of "fire" or "murder" that Doc was awake now, and on his feet. He saw the door contrary to Culver's command, he saw the din outside, and before Culver could reach the door was carried back with a crash by half more desperate characters, headed by the hood bully, Dan Donnelly, who rushed in, followed by Green, the intoxicated Judge Inman. Culver met Donnelly with a smash on the nose that sent him sprawling on more feet toward the door, then, in a Green in similar manner, as he was Mrs. Ashby. Whether Culver could have against the drunken rabble was not proven, this juncture appeared Judge Inman, a commanding figure, the mob retreated in silence. Culver turned to assure his prisoners safe escape from the hands of an infuriated gang, and for the first time, Mrs. Ashby band and brother in expressions of their captor and guard, now their chief there and then removed from one of the most ring of peculiar brilliancy and Culver to accept the same as a "kind of yer savin' of we uns. It may save yer contact with any of my fellers." Culver

missed it carelessly on of the incident.

The winter of 1860-1 a southern group of States seceded. When Arkansas majority, was forced to secede for Culver, w party, to either join the his property interests in the early spring of 1861. In the political events in the political service as a Northern war found him, later in his old Arkansas home.

It was a hot day, the sun on the wounded of the late forces had been repulsed retreat. Reclining, with his sword, revolver and his young Capt. Culver, lay foreboding, and his eyes seemed of life. His desperate wound freely, and an awful thirst. Suddenly, as the darkness a voice sounded in his ears: "Hello, Mr. Yank, how is your enemies to care for? The 'Yes, Madam, badly wounded. The captain reached his hand there was a flash of a diamond. "My God! This is Mr. Culver." "Yes—and—thank—God—this is the past?"

"Water! Water, please!" and a young man called a name.

The woman started. There was a "Yes," she said, "I will bring now you must have surgical care, and off she galloped, to return in to tell it, with a surgeon, a D and now political enemy of you.

"Great God, Culver! Is this you?"

And very glad to see you, doctor, world is that woman doing here had just dashed away to execute of the captain in regard to his son.

"That woman? Why, that woman come noted as the 'Prairie Queen'." The very woman who Confederate forces to the weak pole Beware of her, Culver. She has a man. But you seem fortunate. S all."

THE PATH THAT LEADS

I long to find a path some day, A path that leads from care away. Whither I should not heed, A day when spring is in its pride And heart and foot with path keep When breeze and trees with ease That would be joy, indeed.

I'd love to hear the woodthrush song Come echoing that path along. To greet me on my way, And that sweet minstrel of the hedge The catbird, too, would chant his part That he'd be singing in the sedge. Let skies be bright or gray.

I'd stop to hear the whole sweet band Of feathered songsters, and would be Uncovered at their glow; Charmed with the color of their coat I'd watch the swelling of their throat And drink the music of their notes, Poured forth in ecstasy.

And when the path had reached the Where mint and fern grow clustered I'd linger in the shade; 'Neath low-bent branches of the tree I'd breathe the wild-flower-scented air And watch the flight of birds and bees Through sun-drenched mossy glades.

What restful peace to weary brain! What solace to the stress and strain Of long-enduring man! I'd love to pass a lifetime there, Breathing that health-inspiring air, Beyond the reach of that black care Left where the path began.

—[Charles]

THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER AT N

The Greek Archeological Society has discovered the Doric Temple of Jupiter at Neapolis, the haunt of the famous Nemean lion, which formed one of the feats of Hercules. The temple was overthrown by a succession of earthquakes, and only three columns are now standing. It is believed that the temple was so named after the fallen entablature without much expense, and without having recourse to the cleared of the litter of fragments that were on the spot, which has hitherto been through sun-baked masonry glazes.

UP AGAINST IT.

"Don't go in there, children," cautioned the struggling poet, listening a moment to a strong man in distress that came from the not?" they asked.

"My father is trying to find a rhyme," (Chicago Tribune.

ing virtue in themselves. Even today the notion that ability to see a fault in another is equivalent to having its opposite is not altogether unknown. The Pharisees, and their modern successors, had not progressed far enough along the road of real culture and religion to know that it requires a finer order of talent to refrain from

of the best education is not knowledge, but life and service. That is why colleges graduate so many uneducated students, and life so many who are truly educated.

WILD-AMONG-THE-P of the Most Remarkable

Radu

"LADY ROSE'S DANCE THE MOST MARVELLOUS OF THIS AUTHOR."

WILD-AMONG-THE-P of the Most Remarkable

Doc, remove the charge
ers, then place all in one
can go on with their break-
old man while he brings
him get the horses up, but
middle two horses for them
up so that we can get a
fast is over. I will take
in, Culver?" asked Doc, as
breakfast with them, and may
home," promptly answered
nally Doc's meaning.
for you two young uns," in-
many fellows be you are in
necessary to take care of your
Culver, at the same time as he
a dangerous undertaking they
through, but Culver's bold
erness of command had in
desperadoes.
had a half dozen, if he
akened one of us afore giv-
of voice and face well told
ed to the young men had it not
were seated on the floor, back
while the women and the old
were preparing breakfast, and it
all the others were outside.
"Did you come from?"
asked Culver.
Culver, as per partner calls for,
the anklets so's I ken take to
then be a cool thousand."
s, Doc? Oh, no, nor ten of them
after, not your money."
warned Culver of the custom
from now on, and he refused
the handling of their prisoners.
a through breakfast and on to
women and old man shacked
s arms and ammunition in a
with feet roped under his belt,
to that of Culver's. McCray, in
in charge of Doc. They had
smiles of the homeward journey,
tied by voices in the woods about
a were not in position to fight
friends, and consternation for
man spellbound, but in the
ing way to joy. Culver had
able form of Judge Inman, called
young inman to come in
a trusty neighbors, rounded a
ty showed their consternation
calculated the judge by:
"I see we uns, I reckon?"
Does this mean?"
bucks give we uns kind of a
in a different kind of person-
al of Ashby plainly suggested
e outcome, only for the surprise
expressed his joy at the outcome
men, as his eyes rested on the
he said:
"Boys."
thoughts of the judge's hearty
that occupied young Culver's
s thinking of a jasmine-cov-
er pair of eyes that would be
should later tell the story of
Poor fellow, he little realized
stant days, freighted with far
were destined to pass, ere they
upon, sympathize with and
in the cause of his country.
y arrived at the plantation, they
was welcome. The neighbors
led, and many were well over
free use of the judge's liquor,
stationed in the large reception
ents, the two young men detail-
ing as guards. It was midnight
a young Culver, half dreaming
appressed with some unusual
Doc was sleeping like a child in
and talk, oaths and the tramping
ous hallway, then an intoxicated
eves! Hang the thieves!"
and, imperious and more imper-
or! Open the door! Open the
cry of "fire" or "murder" at
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Donnelly, who rushed in
by Green, the intoxicated
Culver met Donnelly with a
ose that sent him sprawling
toward the door, then, turning
manner, as he was making
Whether Culver could have long
unken rabble was not proven,
appeared Judge Inman. At
figure, the mob retreated to a
turned to assure his prisoners
on the hands of an infuriated
e fervently expressed thanks of
the first time, Mrs. Ashby joined
ther in expressions of her
and guard, now their chief pro-
removed from one of his
peculiar brilliancy and form,
ept the same as a "kind of
we uns. It may save ye if ye
any of my fellows." Culver

slipped it carelessly on his finger and thought no more
of the incident.
The winter of 1860-1 resulted in the secession of the
southern group of States that later comprised the Con-
federacy. When Arkansas, contrary to the will of the
majority, was forced to join the secession, it became
necessary for Culver, who belonged to a militia com-
pany, to either join the Confederate army or abandon
his property interests in the State. He chose the latter.
In the early spring of 1861, so pregnant with momen-
tous events in the political horizon, he entered his coun-
try's service as a Northern soldier; and the fortunes of
war found him, later in the summer, a captain near his
old Arkansas home.
It was a hot day, the sun poured mercilessly down
on the wounded of the late battle field where the Union
troops had been repulsed and forced to beat a hasty
retreat. Reclining, with his head on his roll of blan-
ket, sword, revolver and belt thrown off by his side,
lay young Capt. Culver. His hair was matted on his
forehead, and his eyes seemed fast dulling to the scenes
of life. His desperate wound in the thigh still bled
slowly, and an awful thirst consumed him.
Suddenly, as the darkness deepened upon his senses,
a voice sounded in his ears:
"Hello, Mr. Yank, how is this? Left on the field for
your enemies to care for? Thirsty?"
"Yes, Madam, badly wounded. Water! Water!"
The captain reached his hand for the proffered gourd—
there was a flash of a diamond.
"My God! This is Mr. Culver?"
"Yes—and—thank—God—this—is—Mrs. Ashby."
"Yes, Mrs. Ashby. What can I do for you? My friend
of the past?"
"Water! Water, please!" and then, half delirious, the
young man called a name.
The woman started. There were tears in her eyes.
"Yes," she said, "I will bring her afterwards, but
now you must have surgical care. I will call a surgeon,"
and off she galloped, to return in less time than it takes
a tell it, with a surgeon, a Dr. B., former partner
and now political enemy of young Culver.
"Great God, Culver! Is this you, and in this condi-
tion?"
And very glad to see you, doctor. But what in the
world is that woman doing here?" For Mrs. Ashby
had just dashed away to execute the expressed wishes
of the captain in regard to his sweetheart.
"That woman? Why, that woman has already be-
come noted as the 'Prairie Queen Spy' of the Confed-
eracy. The very woman who this morning led the
Confederate forces to the weak point in the Union line.
Heard of her, Culver. She has brought death to many
men. But you seem fortunate. She is a woman, after
all."
THE PATH THAT LEADS FROM CARE.
I long to find a path some day,
A path that leads from care away,
Whither I should not heed;
A day when spring is in its prime,
And heart and foot with path keep time;
When breeze and trees with ease make rhyme;
That would be joy, indeed.
I'd love to hear the woodthrush song
Come echoing that path along,
To greet me on my way;
And that sweet minstrel of the hedge,
The catbird, too, would chant his pledge
That he'd be singing in the sedge.
Let skies be bright or gray.
I'd stop to hear the whole sweet band
Of feathered songsters, and would stand
Uncovered at their glee;
Charm'd with the color of their coats,
I'd watch the swelling of their throats,
And drink the music of their notes,
Poured forth in ecstasy.
And when the path had reached the spring,
Where mint and fern grow clustering,
I'd linger in the shade;
Watch low-bent branches of the trees,
I'd breathe the wild-flower-scented breeze,
And watch the flight of birds and bees,
Through sun-drenched mossy glade.
What restful peace to weary brain!
What solace to the stress and strain
Of long-enduring man!
I'd love to pass a lifetime there,
Breathing that health-inspiring air,
Beyond the reach of that black care
Left where the path began.
—[Charles H. Doing.]
THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER AT NEMEA.
The Greek Archeological Society has decided to re-
construct the Doric Temple of Jupiter at Nemea, situated
in the heart of the famous Nemean lion, the slaying
of which formed one of the feats of Hercules. The edi-
fice, which was overthrown by a succession of earthquakes,
only three columns are now standing; but the fallen
ones that lie round the temple are so little injured
that it is believed that it will be possible to erect
the fallen entablature without much difficulty.
As soon as the ground round the temple has
been cleared of the litter of fragments that now en-
circle it the Greek government intends to begin exca-
vations on the spot, which has hitherto been inaccessible
and hopes to make valuable discoveries.—[West-
minster Gazette.]
UP AGAINST IT.
"Don't go in there, children," cautioned the wife
of a struggling poet, listening a moment to sounds
of a strong man in distress that came from the other
room," they asked.
"My father is trying to find a rhyme for 'scrofu-
—[Chicago Tribune.]

Japanese Festivals.

CEREMONIES OF YOUTH, MIDDLE AND OLD AGE.

By a Japanese Contributor.

READING the following paragraphs, you will see that the Japanese are a very ceremonious people. Ceremonies may, as Mr. Hamerton says in his work, "Human Intercourse," form and cultivate gracious, sincere and courteous manners. The most natural manners are the best, but they are most accurately shown by some ceremony, such as the formal greeting in passing on the street.

From infancy to old age, a great many personal ceremonies or festivals embellish Japanese life. It would be very tedious and tiresome to hear about all of them, so I will not tax my American readers with a detailed description, which would be of little interest to any but native Japanese. I will, however, attempt to give an idea of the many public ceremonies that may come in the life of a single individual.

Customarily, a feast is given by the parents of a child to their relatives and friends, with different degrees of splendor, according to the wealth and social rank of the family, on each occasion of public ceremony. The family rooms echo with joyful sounds of merry laughter, and many toasts are drunk.

The guests have to offer their congratulations as well as give some presents to the child. On each of these joyful occasions, the Japanese make dumplings of rice-dough, sometimes of different colors, and distribute them



HATO-NO-TSUE.

to their relatives and friends, as a special favor, together with some other little presents. This custom of entertaining belongs to all the festivities of infancy, youth and old age.

Welcoming the Baby.
The announcement of the given name for a baby and the praise given the work of the midwife, on the seventh day from its birth, is the first ceremony in a child's life.

The second, for drinking to the future improvement and happiness of the child, is on either the thirty-second or thirty-third day from its birth, according as the child is male or female. On this occasion some people perform a popular custom called "Miya-mairi" (temple ceremony), which means the celebrating of the god "Ujigami," and petitions for the happy life of the infancy are made to this god in the temple built in its honor. Such a temple is, as any tourist knows, found in every province. The mother goes with her child to the temple, followed by the midwife and some others, who carry and exhibit the baby's clothes or dolls presented by the relatives and acquaintances. Among the dolls, the image of dogs made of paper may be especially noticed.

The mother considers it is unhealthy to use silk clothes on the baby before the seventy-fifth or one hundred and twentieth day from its birth, and the donning of the clothes is also an occasion of much ceremony.

About the same time, the first eating of some kind of food is celebrated. Either the father or the mother gives it some spoonfuls of each kind of food that is arranged on a small table called "Zen." Everything is newly provided for the purpose, and the bill of fare is the same that has been served for years on such occasions.

The first wearing of the ceremonial trousers called "Hakama" comes on November 15, in the fourth year of a baby's life.

Ceremonies of Maturity.
According to an old custom in Japan, boys reach maturity at fifteen years. This is counted one of the four great ceremonies—"maturity, marriage, funeral ceremony and memorial services;" hence it is more grandly and joyfully observed than any other, except that of these other three.

Next comes the marriage ceremony, in which the following will be noted especially. When a girl reaches fifteen years of age or more, her parents seek a desirable groom for her, while a boy's parents have a similar desire to secure a good wife for the boy when he reaches the age of twenty or more. In Japan the parents' con-

sent is considered the most essential condition for marriage. If such parents find each other, they procure a mediator, who introduces the young people, and aids the parents in making all necessary arrangements for the engagement, and later on, the marriage.

The parents and mediator are thus responsible for the happiness of the young couple, who know very little, if anything, of each other before the engagement.

Marriage Festivals.
The marriage ceremony is performed at the house of the bridegroom, where a grand feast is given. Formerly the bride came to her wedding and remained in the house of the groom, but of recent years, the newly-married couple may take a so-called wedding trip.

Not long since, the people of Japan did not know the anniversary festival of married life—tin, gold wedding, etc.—but a few years ago, our Emperor gave us its first example by holding the silver wedding feast for himself and the Empress. It was a grand reception, to which all the foreign ministers, higher officers and other distinguished people were invited. A silver medal of definite shape was bestowed upon each guest as a souvenir, and special postage stamps were issued. All the people offered their hearty congratulations, and many grave valuable presents, as well.

Ceremonies of Advanced Age.
The following ceremonies belong to the advanced ages of life, but comparatively few people live to celebrate them.

In general, after the people reach forty years of age, they hold a feast every ten years, and besides these, the following are observed. The first is the festival of the sixty-first birthday of either husband or wife. It is called "Kwanreki," which means that the person has returned to childhood according to a tradition of Japan. The relatives and friends of the person send their congratulations and presents, and they, in turn, are invited to the feast. A tourist in Japan would sometimes notice that some old people wear a red dress. It probably seems strange to an American to learn that this dress signifies childhood, and that the person of sixty or more years is considered a child in every respect.

The second festival of advanced age, called "Koki-no-iiwai," is celebrated by the people who reach the seventieth birthday. This is so much esteemed by the Japanese that they have a saying that "those who enjoy the age of seventy are very few among them," so they hold a grand feast at which many guests are present in honor of the very aged person.

The next is that for seventy-seven years, and is called "Kino-ji-iiwai," meaning "the feast of joy," because the combination of the Japanese numerical figures 77 forms the word "ki" or joy. For souvenirs, white fans, upon which the word "ki" is written, are distributed to each of the guests attending the feast.

When possible, the eighty-eighth birthday is also celebrated. This is called "Yone-no-ji-iiwai," which means the "feast of rise," because the Japanese word "yone" or "kome," meaning rise, is formed by combining the numerical figures 88. The cane is greatly esteemed by the Japanese, for they have a peculiar custom of honoring the old by sending a cane, which is either specially made with some ornament of silver, or one with the image of a pigeon on its top. It is said that the pigeon never chokes while eating, as old people sometimes do; this is why the cane with a pigeon on it is sent. The Emperor sometimes honors a person of eighty or more by sending him a cup, cane, roll of silk or other article. Among nobility and scholars, these festival days are spent making poems, or in some such intellectual way.

There is another custom that is called "Shyoshi-kwai," the meeting of the old people of sixty or seventy years of age. Seven is the limited number of members, but younger persons are admitted as associates. They enjoy several kinds of games, music, poem-making or other literary test. This custom is found also in China, it is said.

The Unlucky Ages.
The idea prevails among some Americans that thirteen in number at a dinner table should be avoided. About the same degree of superstition is found among some Japanese. They believe that unlucky events are likely to occur at the ages of twenty-five and forty-two for a man, and at nineteen and thirty-three for a woman. Not only do they believe it, but unfortunately have had many experiences which prove it. Therefore they take a great precaution in every act at those ages, intending to get rid of any evil which may be impending.

Some even hold a festival on the first day of February of each of their unlucky years, hoping to get rid of the danger.

Relatives and friends in attendance at the feast are all asked to pray for the happy life of the individual. Shinto or Buddhist priests are sometimes called in to pray, and they give some written charm by the name of "O-fuda" or "O-mamori."

Until late years, there were professionals who claimed to rescue the people from bad events. The people in danger also tried to save themselves, by losing something purposely at the crossing of roads. These ideas are unreasonable, as you know; hence are not practiced seriously at present.

In conclusion, I would say that many changes have occurred in the history of these ceremonies, and at present the observances may be said to be in a period of transition.

Many of the old customs are being abandoned, and by degrees the new ones of the Occident are taking their places.
E. RIPPON IJIMA.

A TOOTHsome SUBJECT.
Jones saw Tomkins coming toward him, and he noticed that his countenance looked as though it had been through a very bad time indeed.

"I say, old chap," he said, with alarm, "what ever is the matter with your face?"

"Well," replied Tomkins, "I was walking down the street yesterday, reading a letter—foolish thing to do, of course—but I was punished for it. A workman coming in the opposite way lurched up against me, bit me in the mouth with a pickax, and knocked a tooth out!"

"Oh! that was quite a dental operation, wasn't it?" commented Jones, who must have his little joke.

"Well, no! He said it was an ax-i-dental operation!"

"Oh, that's too thin!"

"Not exactly, it was tooth out!"—[Answers.]

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)
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Steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident
Grand nurses, first-class chef, delightful service. Open all the year. For
information, R. A. LOWE, Manager, Idyllwild, Riverside County, Cal. Long dis-
tance.

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of
Anthracite Strike Commission not
wholly satisfactory to miners... Los
Angeles grape grower uncooled in New
York... Rainbow of hope spans industrial
world... John Barrett tells of
oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair.
Dr. Lorenz to return to America in

The sliding scale provided for by the
commission is very satisfactory, inas-
much as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is
fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per
ton at tidewater, the increase provided
in the sliding scale will be equivalent
to 20 per cent. more in the miners'
wages.
President Mitchell was asked if he
was disappointed because the commis-

URY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The re-
port of the commission appointed by
the President last October to investi-
gate the anthracite-coal strike was
made public today. The report is dated
March 18, and is signed by all the
members of the commission who are
Judge George Gray of Delaware.

"LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER"
THE MOST MARVELOUS
OF THIS WORLD
AUTHOR.—N. Y.

President
Per Cent
not Given
of Strike

Heat, mountain water system

A Visit to Bermuda.

ORY OF A WINTER TRIP TO THE SOUTHERN ISLE.

By a Special Contributor.

WE WERE a jolly party that sailed from New York one cold December morning, on the steamer Trinidad, bound for Bermuda, which place, according to schedule, we were to reach in forty-eight hours. And, oh, what a wretched party twenty-four hours later, tossed about in a fearful winter sea! Two of our ladies had taken a deck stateroom. About three of us usually large wave broke over the ship, sending them in an icy bath, the water in rushing out, carrying away one of their small valises containing a lot of credit and some money. The poor ladies, wrapped in blankets, were carried down to the saloon, where they were placed on one of the dining tables until the kind-hearted men gave up their stateroom to them. After thirty-six hours of misery the low hills of the Bermuda were sighted, and soon we had entered the narrow channel winding among the gray coral rock covered with stunted cedars and palm-trees. The small and navy yards, where there is an immense building dry dock, were passed and shortly after we arrived at Hamilton, the chief town of the islands. Here we situated the large tourist hotels, filled in winter with Americans and a few Canadians, the latter generally coming by a line of steamers from Halifax. On a hill overlooking the town stands the government house, from whose top proudly waves the Union Jack. This is the residence of the Governor-General, who receives a salary of about ten thousand dollars a year from the English government for being the social head of some sixteen thousand people, of whom over three-fourths are negroes. But in this case, the minority of the colored people having no voice in the political management of the islands, though their lot on the whole

on the stalk, as they exhaust the strength of the plant, and they are ruthlessly nipped off, soon to wilt on the ground.

One morning, while strolling along the rock shore, our narrow path was blocked by a gateway on which there was a sign which read, "Ladies and gentlemen will not, others must not, trespass on these grounds." Not wishing to turn back we climbed around on the rocks and soon found ourselves on a broad grassy lawn. In a few moments a funny little red-faced old Englishman appeared and asked us if we had seen the sign. We confessed that we had, but that we had not gone through the gate, and had accidentally trespassed on his lawn. He was very gracious and insisted on showing us his grounds, which were quite extensive, endless varieties of palms and flowers growing in profusion. We were next shown the vegetable garden, filled with artichokes, yams, etc., and at the end were led to see some pigs of enormous size, of which he seemed very proud. In general the islanders are very hospitable to visitors, by whom they must frequently be annoyed, for the tourist has a way of poking into every pretty place he sees.

Bermudan Homes.

We once called on a dear old lady who lives in the oldest house on the islands, built, I have forgotten how long ago—something like two hundred years. It is a long, low structure of coral, the heavy rafters of the ceiling black with age, and in nearly every room is a large open fireplace, which shows that the sturdy old Englishman who built it appreciated home comforts. Many of the more modern houses have only a chimney in the kitchen: I remember calling, one chilly day, at the home of a rich Bermudan, and being shown into the drawing-room where there was a large fireplace filled with an arrangement of conch shells. It appears to be considered desirable, by the islanders, not to even admit the sunlight in their rooms, for the blinds, which are the kind that swing from the top, are never opened but a little way. They certainly appear to prefer cool houses. Perhaps they become so baked through the long, hot summers that they enjoy the sensation of chilliness.

On one cold, wet afternoon I was sitting in the read-

WIT OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN.

AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION ASKED BY STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGY.

By a Special Contributor.

And now students of pedagogy are puzzling their brains over the momentous question: "Have children a sense of humor?" As well query: "Have children a sense of smell?" Ask a kindergarten teacher. I did, and this was her answer:

"I have in my school the little daughter of a well-known judge. She has a passionate love for horses. One day I told the children to draw a picture of an apple on their slates. When I reached Margaret on my tour of inspection I found on her slate, not a picture of an apple, but a picture of a horse. I said: 'Why, Margaret, I told you to draw a picture of an apple.' Quick as a flash, and with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, the little maid replied, 'I did and the horse ate it up.'"

Another little pupil was trying to tell her how his brother had choked at the dinner table on a refractory piece of beef. He described the scene, and, stammering in his excitement, said: "Why, why, teacher—Charlie—he—he had a swallow and—and—he couldn't." This naive statement raised an uproarious laugh among his little playmates who were listening to the harrowing story and one of them spoke up gravely, "Willie, I'd call that a swallow-tale."

I was once sitting at a hotel dining table and a benevolent-faced old gentleman was trying to impress a moral lesson on a mischievous youngster. "You cannot always tell, my boy," he said, "by the looks of a roof what sort of a house it covers." "Yes," responded the urchin with a sly twinkle in his eye as he looked at the snowy hair of his counselor, "but when it's moss-covered you can tell how old it is."

"If I were your mother I should let you eat just what you wanted and then see what would happen," said auntie severely to a four-year-old glutton. "I know what would happen," calmly replied the culprit, "I should get sick and you would be a very careless mother."

The little son and daughter of a well-known divine were both riding the new hobby horse. Willie felt his limitations and naively observed: "Sister, if one of us would get off there would be more room for me."

Little folks often express things more aptly than their elders. "See, mama," said a five-year-old who was watching the rippling water, "the lake is stretching itself."

"What is the first meal in the day?" asked the teacher. "Oatmeal," piped Johnnie.

Without doubt many of the witticisms of children are unconscious, but so, for that matter, are those of adults. I once boarded with a perfect Mrs. Malaprop. Her constant misapplication of terms was a source of boundless mirth to her boarders. We used to gather in each other's rooms after dinner and retail the convulsively funny things our landlady had said. She informed us that she was going to have the walls of the dining-room rehung with "cartilage" paper; that her cousin had just had her portrait painted by one of the old masters; that her grandmother had a picture of Napoleon Bonaparte in his "aerophagus;" that her son had attended a masquerade on the previous evening dressed in the "garbage" of a monk; that her aunt had a cloak lined with real "vermin." Once we were speaking of leprosy and she remarked that she knew a girl in Hawaii whose brother was a "leopard," and at another time when we were discussing the killing of mice she said: "I never kill anything so long as it shows signs of life." One day she asked me if, when I went to the library, I wouldn't get her that cook book of a Mr. Holmes that she heard us talking about. On further inquiry I learned that she meant "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." She also remarked that she wanted to read "Scott's Emulsion" when she found time. We had been discussing "The Lady of the Lake" at dinner.

While these sayings were so absurd as to cause much merriment, nevertheless we felt an element of pity for the unconscious creator of it and therefore our fun was not unmixed with a feeling of compunction. The unconscious witticisms of children, on the contrary, afford pure enjoyment, unchecked by any scruples.

Dr. Macnamara, a member of the English Parliament, tells some uproariously funny witticisms of our little English cousins. Illustrating the literalness of children he quotes the following: "Define court of chancery," said a teacher. "It is called thus," replied the pupil, "because they take care of property there in the chance of the owner turning up." "A vacuum," said another child, "is nothing, shut up in a box." An optimist is a man who attends to your head; a pessimist, one who attends to your feet, etc.

The eminent doctor credits this to an American boy: "Who was the first man?" asked the teacher. On replying "Washington" he was reminded of Adam. "Yes," he said, "if you count foreigners."

HENRIETTA B. FREEMAN.

CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE.

As we put our buildings into more permanent form, let us be careful and, instead of aping tawdry eastern Queen Anne cottages with the cupolas, tiny windows, senseless balustrades and the other gewgaws of so-called "artistic" homes, let us develop an architecture of our own, suitable to the needs of our climate—houses with fair open fronts and windows large enough to freely admit our warm Italian sunlight. What is good for Eastern States is not good for us. Let Italy and Spain be our inspiration, not England and the cold northlands.

As some writer has put it, "Climate is to a country what temperament is to a man." We have been blessed with a nearly perfect climate. As a man takes advantage of a good temperament, so should we take advantage of our climate. With snow unknown and excessive heat and humidity of very rare occurrence, summer and winter are alike agreeable. Everything conduces to the enjoyment of an out-door life—in other words of a healthful life. Let us bear this in mind in developing our architecture and in beautifying our parks.—[E. C. Peixotto, in Sunset Magazine.]

J. W. NICOLL.



Bermuda cut through coral rock

View of Hamilton, Bermuda

Bermuda's rising generation

one, and they appear to be prosperous and

Come Suddenly.

I learned that it was not wise to venture far from the hotel without an umbrella, even if the sky was clear and sunny, for showers come up quickly at any time. It is not generally for more than an hour or so, but it comes the sun again bright and warm. The islands are of coral formation, water is quickly and the roads dry very quickly. They are kept in good condition, hard and smooth and dazzlingly white in the sunshine. The country is very hilly. In some deep cuts are made in the coral rock to the grade of the road, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The houses are built of blocks of coral sawed out of the hill sides with a cross saw. Even the roofs of the houses are of coral "shingles"—long slabs of coral sawed with cement and whitewashed, giving effect of snow-covered roofs. Since there are no drains on the islands, each house has a large cistern to catch the rain water. Judging from the rainfall during a few months, there need be no fear of famine. The artificial ice plant gets its water from a large rock with a gutter dug around their base leading from the gutter to a huge cistern. The rainfall on these rocks is utilized, provided for the needs of the ice plant. These rocks, at a little distance look like glaciers.

Onions are known all over the world, and one is reminded of them if he takes a walk along the roads where there are generally great stacks of them waiting shipment; in fact the whole water of the island is suggestive of an Irish stew, and this is because the steamers returning to their home ports carry their cargo consists largely of this worthy vegetable. Next to raising onions, the chief industry of the island is the cultivation of Easter lilies. The flowers are shipped, but the bulbs are sent to florists in New York who plant them in hothouses and have them ready for Eastertide. The appearance of the lilies in full bloom is very beautiful. Unfortunately the flowers are not allowed to remain long

ing-room of the Bermuda Yacht Club, when in came two army officers, thoroughly drenched. They rang for the steward, and I expected to hear them order lot scotch, or something equally strong—nothing of the kind! "Tea and toast" was their modest demand. However, one must not decide from this that all are equally temperate. Indeed, judging from the mountains or empty casks of Scotch whiskies and ales you see on the quays, most of the inhabitants must have a pretty large thirst.

The Island in Summer.

Life in Bermuda in summer time must be very monotonous. Many families leave for England or Halifax, the big hotels are closed, and the New York steamer comes but once every two weeks.

I am told that the chief amusements are afternoon teas, "neath the shade of the sheltering palm," and a little playing at tennis or golf, and, of course, sailing and bathing. In winter everything is more lively. Every week there is a dance at the hotels, where English army and navy officers, resplendent in gorgeous uniforms, are gay. Gay sailing parties are made up daily, to cruise about on the clear, blue waters of the inner harbor, among the many coral reefs, through which the native sailors steer with great cleverness. Unless one is very familiar with these reefs, many of which are hidden at high tide, he is very apt to get aground on one of them and wait until some tug comes along and pulls his boat off.

For the tourists the chief delight is to drive over the lovely country roads, which cross the islands in every direction, leading through cedar groves, past quaint old houses with a few coconut palms swaying in the breeze, or skirting the edge of some high cliffs, the big Atlantic swells smashing into foam many feet below you. Along the north shore the water is nearly always calm, as a long line of reefs breaks the force of the waves. Here, at times, the water will assume most wonderful tints, from the brightest green to a deep indigo blue. It is so clear that from the bluffs you can plainly see the fish swimming beneath.

Much may be said, pro and con, for Bermuda, considered as a winter resort. Certainly the sea voyage from New York to the islands is apt to be very rough and disagreeable. Then one has a feeling of being exiled when there is a cable from Halifax, as well as a wireless telegraph station recently installed, the local newspapers publish the most meager reports of the world's news.

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners.... Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York.... Rainbow of hope spans industrial world.... John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commis-

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all members of the commission who Judge George Gray of Dela-

The Youths' Department—Our Boys and Girls.

THE STORY MACHINE.

FOUND BY BUSTER JOHN, SWEETEST SUSAN, DRUSILLA AND BILLY BISCUIT.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

"THAT is the kind of a story I like," said Sweetest Susan. "Fair to middling," remarked Wally Wanderoon, "but a trifle long for the matter that is in it."

"It's a story for girls," said Buster John, "and it does pretty well."

Buster John made no further criticism, and Wally Wanderoon seemed to be reflecting. "I caught that chap and put him in there because I was told he was a great teller of stories; but he doesn't seem to be doing as well as his friends thought he would. He is getting long-winded, and I have no doubt he needs exercise, or something of that kind. It may be that I am getting too old to appreciate that sort of thing, but I hope not. I have seen the day when I could tell a story myself. I don't mean by that that I could sit down and work it up in my mind. I am so constituted that in order to tell a good story I must have facts to go on—not ordinary facts, but the truth as it appears to those who know something about it."

"Then tell us one of that kind," said Buster John. "I am afraid you would think I was drawing the long bow—stretching the blanket—chewing the red rag—or something of that kind. To look at me, now you wouldn't think I was once young and sweet, would you? And yet that is the rumor I heard from those who could remember about it. They are all dead now, but they were not dead when they handed the rumor down to me. One of them was my mother, and she said that if I had had my picture taken and some one had held it up to the light, sweetness would have oozed out of it just as naturally as rosin out of a pine."

THE RED FLANNEL NIGHT CAP.

"Well, when I was about as large as Buster John here, and still as sweet as ever, so far as I know, I went to visit my godmother. She belonged to a roving band of gypsies, and she and her companions happened to be camping near my father's house when I was born. Nobody asked her to be my godmother; she simply walked into the room, and announced that she proposed to take on herself the duties of such a position, and before anybody could say a word, she touched me on the forehead three times, turned around twice, sat down in the middle of the floor, and made some marks on the planks with her thumb nail, using her left hand, and there she was—having made herself my godmother before a fish could bat its eye. That done, she made a low bow to the small company there assembled and went her way. The next morning, when my mother sent out to discover the name of the person who had made herself my godmother so unconsciously, she and her companions had moved on. Not a sign of them was left, except the ashes of the fire that they had lit in their camp."

"This was a fine beginning, you will say, and perhaps you would be right about it. I don't remember what I thought of the time, but as the report is that I began to cry as soon as the gypsy woman left the house, and kept it up for some time, the probability is that I was somewhat angry at the way I had been treated. That is why I say that people should be very careful about the feelings of children. I have no doubt that grief at that time had something to do with my growth. If I had been consulted I think I would have been several feet taller."

"What were you grieving about?" inquired Sweetest Susan, who was always ready to show her sympathy. "That is the trouble," replied Wally Wanderoon. "I don't remember. If I did no doubt my mind would be easier on the subject. In your way through the world you should always take time to sympathize with those who have secret troubles. Mine are so small that I don't mind telling you about them, as you have seen."

"Well, as I was growing up my mother used often to tell me about my mysterious godmother, and she always left the impression on my mind that we had not heard the last of her. And the idea seemed to be that in some way this godmother, whose name no one knew, would finally make my fortune. This was what my mother thought, and she soon brought me to the same way of thinking. There was nothing strange about this. Nearly everyone has an imaginary ship that is always coming to port, bringing a fortune, and yet it always founders at sea."

"As for me, I had some very long thoughts, as children will have, but I waited for my ship the same as other people. One day, when I was about the size of Buster John, not as tall, perhaps, but stouter, a dark-looking stranger came to our house and asked for my mother. She presented herself as soon as she could—she had to primp a little, knowing that a stranger had called—and she was soon given to understand that my godmother was in the neighborhood, and had a strong desire to see me. Naturally my mother thought that all her dreams had come true, and so did I as soon as I had heard the nature of the message."

"I was keen to go, and my mother was as eager as I was, and yet she hesitated. She wondered why the godmother hadn't come herself, as she did the first time, instead of sending. The reason was plain to me, for if she had sent for me the night that I was born, I should have had some trouble in putting on my clothes and finding my way to the camp and back again, for at that time, you must remember, I was quite a stranger in these parts. I knew nothing of the big oak tree that grew at the corner of the house, and I had not even seen the jaybirds that built their nests in its boughs every summer. In fact, I was about as ignorant as any one could possibly be."

"Well, you know how it is—my mother wanted me to go, and she didn't. She thought maybe my godmother

had a fortune, or at the very least, a fine present for me, and then she was afraid I wouldn't come back. As for me, I wanted to go. After a boy becomes twelve years of age, he is ready to take almost any chance that presents itself, and therefore I begged and pleaded with my mother to let me go. While she hesitated the messenger who had come from the gypsies—a tall, wild-eyed looking fellow—stood and gazed on us with a peculiar smile on his face. Finally he grew impatient, and so he says, in a careless sort of way: 'What shall I tell my mistress?' 'Why,' says my mother, and there she stopped. Seeing her hesitate I ran and caught the man by the hand and pulled him along. 'Come,' said I, 'she's willing,' and away we went through the woods the man walking fast to make up for lost time, and I running hard at his heels."

"We presently came to the camp, which was pitched in the midst of a great wood, and there I saw my godmother waiting for me with some show of impatience."

"Oh, and you've come, have you?" she growled. "I would have waited the day out, if I were you. A pretty way to treat your godmother, and the only one you've got."

"Why, as to that," says I, "having never seen you before, I have never felt the need of you; but I would have been here before now but for the fears of my mother."

"Oh!" she cried; "mamma was afraid her pretty darling would come to some harm," she sneered.

"She had her doubts about it," I replied, "but as for me, I had none. Ask your messenger."

"You are a quick-spoken lad," she declared, "but that was to be expected with such a godmother as you have." She certainly seemed to know her own merits and made no attempt to hide her knowledge.

"She was not what I should call a handsome woman," Wally Wanderoon went on, "but she had her good points. For one thing she had long black hair that fell away from her head in great waves, and her eyes were as bright as those of a mink—and as black. I rather liked her looks myself. There was nothing of the old crone about her. When she smiled she showed as pretty a set of teeth as this rubber doll of yours."

"Huh! if you think I'm a rubber doll you er mighty much mistaken," said Drusilla with a show of indignation. "I'm bigger'n you is an' wider, too."

"Oh, you'll do pretty well," remarked Wally Wanderoon complacently; "you'll do very well, indeed. I wish you had been with me at the time I am speaking of. That was—let me see, let me see—yes, that was three, no, four, hundred years ago the way you count. The way I count it, it was only four years ago."

"Four hundred years ago!" exclaimed Buster John. "Why this country wasn't discovered then."

"I may be mistaken," replied Wally Wanderoon, "but I don't think I said anything about this country. In fact, the story I'm telling has nothing whatever to do with this country."

"Oh!" Buster John cried, apologetically.

"Let me see—I was talking about my godmother. As I was saying, she was a tolerably good-looking woman. I was surprised at this, for I had an idea that godmothers must, in the nature of things, be old and somewhat shaky. I said as much to the woman, and she seemed pleased, for she smiled and showed her pretty white teeth."

"I have several gifts for you," she said, "and it remains to be seen whether you will appreciate them." She came to me where I stood, and placed her hand on my head and began something like this:

"It's the natural right of every man

To get rich if he must, or poor if he can."

"I leave you to judge whether, at my age, I could understand the meaning of this. I don't know that I understand it any better now; but I remember every word she said, and this was the way she began when she placed her hand on my head. Then she went on:

"Your eyes shall see in the night,

Your feet shall be swift in flight;

Your arms and your legs shall be strong

And the years that you live shall be long."

"As you may well believe, these presents, or promises made me feel very comfortable. I straightened myself up and tried to look taller than I really was. Then my godmother began to speak again. She held in her hand what I took to be a piece of red flannel, but when she unfolded it, I saw that it was a red flannel night cap, such as I had seen my great-grandmother wear."

"Take this," she said, "and guard it carefully. When you wear it at night you will have pleasant dreams, and in those dreams you will be able to foresee danger, and you will be able to foretell coming events. This foresight and knowledge will enable you to tell fortunes and to predict things."

"I wish," said Drusilla suddenly, "dat I know'd when I was gwine ter git dinner."

"Will you hush!" cried Buster John. "Why, you'd spoil any story in the world."

"She doesn't bother me," said Wally Wanderoon; "no, not a bit more than that child there," he pointed to Billy Biscuit, who was fast asleep. After rubbing his nose Wally Wanderoon resumed his story.

"My godmother, after telling me about the night cap, as I have told you, went on to say that with it on my head in the daytime I would know who my friends were and who my enemies, and that it would be of great benefit to me in many ways which I would find out for myself. In short, it was the most wonderful piece of flannel cloth that had ever been cut from a loom—or would have been if it had been woven, for when I came to examine it, I found that it had been knit; but its texture was just as fine and as close as a piece of cloth made on a loom. The only way I could tell it was knit was because it was all in one piece. If it had been cloth, you know, it would have had a seam in it somewhere."

"Well, my godmother gave me the night cap and a great deal of good advice, which I have forgotten, and then she bade me good-by. I hesitated about going, for

I was afraid I couldn't find my way out of the woods, and I had hopes that she would send the messenger with me. She saw what the trouble was, and she remarked that whenever I was in doubt about anything I must put on the night cap. This I hastened to do, and out of sight of the gypsy camp, and then a very strange thing happened. By the time I had put the cap on I could see my mother standing in the door looking in my direction to see if I was coming. She looked at me with her hand and peered into the forest, and her features were as plain to me as if I had been standing by her side, and I could see she was worried."

"Now, you may not believe me, but by the time I had adjusted my hat over the cap, so as to hide it, I was standing in the yard, though as it seemed to me I had moved out of my tracks. My return was a great surprise to my mother, who had no confidence in the gypsies, and more than the common run of people have today. I heard with surprise what I had to tell her, and instead of trying on the night cap, but somehow or other she couldn't make it fit. No matter how careful she was, there was always something wrong about it; it would go wrong side outwards or hind side before, or it would fall out of her hands, in spite of all she could do, and finally she gave it up, saying that she must be getting old. But I found out afterward that the cap would fit only me and one other—my enemy. I hadn't met him at that time, and therefore I didn't know him."

"But I came to know him after awhile, and I came to know a great many other people, some good and some bad. I hardly know how to tell you all about it, but I'll tell you a few things. I had so many adventures with that queer and some ridiculous, that it would take me two or three days to tell them. The fact is, I can't remember everything that happened. I only know that from the time the night cap came into my possession I began to find myself busy with adventures. They followed on one another's heels so fast that there were days when I was sorry I had the night cap, and if I had seen my godmother I should have returned it to her."

[To be continued.]

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A SOLDIER AT THIRTEEN.

THE BRAVE BOYHOOD OF ANDREW JACKSON.

AFTERWARD PRESIDENT.

By a Special Contributor.

Andrew Jackson, who defeated the British in the great battle of New Orleans and afterward was president of the United States, became a soldier and a good account of himself in battle when he was thirteen years old.

Andrew's mother intended that he should be a scholar and so sent him to school early. By the time he was twelve years old he was not only a good scholar, but had made much progress in Latin and Greek.

The War of the Revolution was ravaging the land, and Andrew longed for the time when he should be old enough to shoulder a musket and go fight for his country. He lived at a place called Waxhaw in South Carolina, and it was not long before the region was invaded by the soldiers of the British King.

Lord Rawdon, with a large body of English soldiers, was sent by Cornwallis, the British commander, to lay waste the Waxhaw region and scare the settlers into acknowledging the authority of the British. Andrew's mother, a poor widow, fled with her children into North Carolina upon the approach of Rawdon, leaving her little farm to the mercy of the invaders.

Andrew, who was a student at the Waxhaw academy, had to abandon his studies, and although he was only thirteen years old, he determined that the next time he encountered the British it would be as a soldier, and would run from them no more.

As soon as Lord Rawdon left the Waxhaw region, the fugitives returned to their desolate homes and the weeks the American general, Sumner, appeared in the region, raising the patriot standard, summoning the settlers to join in arms.

Soon he was at the head of a small but brave band, and among his followers was little Andrew Jackson. They fought without pay and were scantily supplied with clothing and food. Sometimes a few parched corn was all they had to eat for days.

They gathered together muskets of all sorts and spears out of scythes and pitchforks. In the forests of South Carolina they lay hidden on detached parties of the British and their Tories.

They soon felt strong enough to attack a British force and so marched against the English fortified place called Hanging Rock. They drove the British, killing many of them, and forcing the rest to retreat into a strong fort near by.

This was Andrew Jackson's first battle and he distinguished himself in it that his name is mentioned in all the detailed accounts of the engagement that came down to us.

With Andrew in this battle was his brother, who was only a few years older than he, and the stubborn patriotism of the Waxhaw settlers came well known to the British. Lord Rawdon sent a Maj. Coffin with a body of cavalry, to that part of the country with orders to capture all the Waxhaw men he could find.

Andrew was at home with his mother when he reached him of the advance of the British. He turned fourteen now and felt himself quite a man.

With his brother and his cousin, Lieut. John, he summoned all the settlers capable of bearing arms.

gather at the Waxhaw meeting place. About forty men and boys gathered there and were waiting for the British to approach. They expected reinforcements, and the British were close upon them. The British Dragoons dashed forward, striking down with their swords.

Some of the patriots sprang forward. Among these were Andrew and his brother.

In passing over a piece of ground, a horse became stuck in the mud, and the British, who were in hot pursuit, were forced to stop.

But they could not stop. Andrew met his brother and the two hid in the woods. The British, who were in hot pursuit, were forced to stop. But they could not stop. Andrew met his brother and the two hid in the woods.

Robert was then ordered by the British to march on. He was ordered to march on. He was ordered to march on. He was ordered to march on. He was ordered to march on.

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...the time I had the cap, so as to hide it, I was as it seemed to me I hadn't.

My return was a great relief to confidence in the gypsies any run of people have today. She I had to tell her, and indeed cap, but somehow or other, she no matter how careful she was, was wrong about it; it would be hind side before, or it would a spite of all she could do, and saying that she must be getting afterward that the cap would be my enemy. I hadn't met him before I didn't know him.

...him after awhile, and I came other people, some good and some how to tell you all about the red and so many adventures with it, ridiculous, that it would take me tell them. The fact is, I can't recall that. I only know that that cap came into my possession busy with adventures. They had heels so fast that there were I had the night cap, and if I could I should have returned it to be continued.]

...ER AT THIRTEEN.

...HOOD OF ANDREW JACKSON, FORWARD PRESIDENT.

Special Contributor.

...who defeated the British in the Orleans and afterward was President. States, became a soldier and was himself in battle when he was only intended that he should be a soldier to school early. By the time he was not only a good English made much progress in Latin and Revolution was ravaging the land the time when he should be a soldier and a fight for his country place called Waxhaw in South Carolina long before the region was invaded the British King.

...with a large body of English troops, the British commander-in-chief, Waxhaw region and scare the Indians, degrading the authority of the King's mother, a poor widow, fled with a Carolina upon the approach of the little farm to the mercy of the British.

...a student at the Waxhaw Academy, and although he was a student, he determined that the next time British it would be as a soldier.

...them no more.

...Rawdon left the Waxhaw district to their desolate homes and in a general summer, appeared in the patriot standard, summoned in arms.

...the head of a small but brave followers was little Andrew Jackson, about pay and were scantily supplied food. Sometimes a few horses all they had to eat for days at a together muskets of all sorts and get a musket made themselves of scythes and pitchforks. In the South Carolina they lay hidden in the of the British and their friends.

...strong enough to attack a British against the English fortified Waxhaw Rock. They drove the British them, and forcing the rest to retreat near by.

...Andrew Jackson's first battle and he himself in it that his name is mentioned accounts of the engagement which in this battle was his brother a few years older than himself, a student of the Waxhaw Academy, and to the British, Lord Rawdon, a coffin with a body of cavalry part of the country with orders the Waxhaw men he could find at home with his mother when the advance of the British. He now and felt himself quite a soldier and his cousin, Lieut. Crawford the settlers capable of bearing

of the Waxhaw meeting-house and prepare to resist the invaders.

...thirty men and boys had collected at the meeting-house and were waiting for a force which had promised to join them under Capt. Nesbitt, when they saw the British approaching. They supposed these to be the expected reinforcements, and it was only when the troops were close upon them that they saw that the men were the soldiers sent by Lord Rawdon.

...The British Dragoons dashed in among the patriots, working down with their swords all who came in their way.

...Some of the patriots sprang upon their horses and escaped. Among these were Andrew Jackson and Lieut. Crawford.

...In passing over a piece of swampy ground the lieutenant's horse became stuck in the mud, and the British, who were in hot pursuit, captured the young officer. But they could not capture Andrew. Soon after, Andrew met his brother who had also escaped, and the two hid in the woods near the house of their mother, the Crawfords. Becoming very hungry they went to the Crawfords house to get some food. While they were eating the house was surrounded by a detachment of Dragoons and the two boys were taken prisoners. The British and the Tories who were with them broke all the furniture and dishes in the house and tore up all the clothing they could find.

...The British officer who commanded the detachment ordered that he would break the spirit of the two Jackson boys and, while the soldiers were playing the house, ordered Andrew to black his boots.

...The boy indignantly refused and the officer, enraged at his refusal, struck at him with his sword. Andrew dodged the blow with his left hand, but he received a cut on the ear of which he carried to the day of his death.

...Robert was then ordered by the officer to take the whipping brush and when he, also, refused the Britisher struck him with his sword, making a wound which later proved to be the boy's death.

...Andrew and his brother were taken to a prison at Charleston where they were treated with the greatest cruelty by their captors. The fact that Andrew was only thirteen years old did not seem to move his jailors and he was nearly starved to death.

...But his spirit never faltered and he steadily refused to acknowledge the authority of the King of England. While Andrew and Robert were exchanged for prisoners taken by the Americans and the two boys again were reunited with their anxious mother. Robert's wound had never been dressed by his father's jailors and he died soon after reaching home, a neglected injury having so worn him down that he was unable to rally from an attack of disease which had been brought on by his imprisonment.

...The British prison had been full of smallpox and Andrew came down with it soon after reaching home, but recovered. As soon as Andrew was strong enough, he and his mother set out to carry much-needed food and clothing to the Crawfords, who had been confined in a prison at Charleston. But the poor woman, worn with trials and privations, died on the journey and was buried by her son just outside the enemy's lines before the city.

...At the age of fourteen Andrew Jackson found himself in the world. His eldest brother, Hugh, had lost his life at the battle of Stono, two years before. Robert had died and now his mother had fallen a victim to the ravages of the war.

...Andrew would have continued his soldier's life had it not been for the Revolution come to a glorious end. At this time with the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the British declared, Andrew resumed his studies and became a lawyer. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar. In after years he was a soldier again and a great general. He fought battles with the Indians, and with the British in our second war with England.

...The great victory of New Orleans he avenged on the sufferings of his youth and the death of his mother. Twice the people made him President of the United States.

mountainous sections of Southwestern United States, but if so they are not well known and probably will not be for years to come. There are also occasional hybrids killed by hunters, though in the wild state animals, even of closely allied species, rarely interbreed.

Three of these are found more or less abundantly in Los Angeles county. Most plentiful is the Mule Deer, which is particularly abundant in the mountains and rougher foothills of San Diego county. Most of the deer killed within the limits of local mountains are Mule Deer, though there is a goodly sprinkling of Virginia Deer. These last are known as "white tails," to distinguish them from the very rare Black-tailed Deer, the remaining one of the three species mentioned above. There is no book issued bearing on the animals of this section, so a brief description of the principal characteristics of each of these three may not come amiss.

First: The Mule Deer, largest of the three and most coarsely built. The color is a dark gray, amounting almost to a blue at some seasons. The male only has antlers and these are less graceful and more heavy than those of either of the other two. Immense ears distinguish this species and give it its common name. These ears are covered with long and coarse hair instead of the short velvety pelage common to most other deer. The tail is short, round and of a whitish color, while the limbs and body in general do not present the graceful outline common to the other members of the deer tribe. Oddly enough, it was first called "Mule" Deer by Lewis and Clark who first saw it on the Missouri River in 1804. In some regions, where the true Black-tailed Deer is not known, the Mule Deer is called by that name, but the difference in the two species is quite generally recognized by Los Angeles county hunters. They are among the most wary of all the deer, unless it be the Wapiti, and call for considerable skill in hunting. As a rule this deer is not a fast runner, as it has a peculiar bounding leap which retards it very greatly in comparison to the graceful gait of the Virginia Deer.

Second: The Black-tailed Deer. For this species we are also indebted to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which found it "near the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805." This is strictly a Pacific Coast species, never being found east of the Sierras nor south of the Mexican line. It is smaller than the Mule Deer and its legs and body are considerably shorter than those of either of the other two. The color of the body is a tawny gray, shading into lighter beneath. The outer surface



VIRGINIA DEER.

of the tail is of a dull black, shading into white beneath and into the general color of the body above. The legs are dark and the gait is the same awkward bounding gallop as that of the Mule Deer with which it associates freely in its range within this county. Lewis and Clark say of this species: "This, like all those we have seen on this Coast, are much darker than those of our common deer. Their bodies, too, are deeper, their legs shorter, and their eyes larger. The branches of the horns are similar, but the upper part of the tail is black from the root to the end, and they do not leap, but jump like a sheep frightened." Without doubt both the Mule Deer and this species were once very abundant throughout the valleys and foothills of this county but that day is long past, never to return. The Mule Deer, however, seems to be in no immediate danger of extinction, especially as the season for shooting them comes at a time when the climate and their food supply compels them to spread over a large area of ground. The young are usually born by twos, whereas most deer have but one at a time, and this aids not a little in keeping up the herds.

Third: The Virginia Deer. This is the most graceful, the most beautiful, the best-known and most widely-distributed deer in the world, with the possible exception of the Reindeer. The range of the Common or Virginia Deer is from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from Central America to the Hudson Bay country. I have no doubt that it may be killed today in every State and Territory of the United States with the exception of the Alaskan Peninsula and our insular possessions. It is a lithe, clean-limbed animal with very large eyes, small ears, and branching antlers. A long, cylindrical body, slender neck, graceful head and long tail add much to the creature's beauty, while its fleetness of foot and extreme wariness mark it as one of the true sportsman's most prized trophies. Like most other widely-distributed animals, this deer is divided by climatic and other causes into many petty subspecies and varieties unnecessary of discussion here. It is the most easily domesticated of all the deer and is the species commonly seen in zoological gardens, deer parks, etc., posing under various names as this or that species. It is frequently called the White-tailed Deer from the snowy color of the tail, that part of the animal's anatomy being much in view as it covers the ground with that peculiar running pace which to the practiced eye at once separates it from either of our other deer, even at a distance. Its flesh is equally as good, if not better, than that of either of the other two, though for my

part venison has little or no advantage over a well-cooked beefsteak.

In general the deer family in this section has not been well studied; in fact there are very few who know anything worth mentioning about Pacific Coast mammals in general, Dr. Jordan being about the only man who knows all about them from the point of view of the naturalist. There is so much of interest to be said of the fast-disappearing Antelope that I have reserved it for a future paper.

HARRY H. DUNN.

JOE JOLLY BOY.

AND HIS SURPRISING ADVENTURES IN JOLLY LAND.

By a Special Contributor.

NO. 6—HOW HE BUILT A HOUSE.

Next day, in conformity with what I had told the King of the Pigmies, I set out to build me a house. I selected a piece of ground opposite the palace, and the people helped me to cut a lot of poles for posts, and then lashed them near the top with strips of bark, and soon had the framework of my house ready.

Then I lashed other poles further down, and by weaving long grass behind them, and by using the same for a roof, I had my house or hut completed before sunset. I used mud to plaster over the sides and roof, and when the mud hardened the hut was water tight.

I left an opening for a door and hung a grass mat before it, and I made a bedstead of poles and stretched mats across the frame. No one in Jolly Land had ever seen such a house before, and great was the wonder as the people stood around it.

When they saw me go in and out by the door, and took notice how handy it was, they clapped their hands and shouted as if it were some great thing. Indeed, the King came across and entered by the door and said: "Joe Jolly Boy, you are not only a giant, but the smartest man in the world. How on earth did you ever happen to think of a door like this? I can see that we shall learn many smart things from you, and I am glad of your visit."

I must now tell you more about the people.

When you or I are introduced to a person we bow and shake hands. When the King introduced me to his leading men they stood on their heads and waved their legs. We eat our soup from a dish with a spoon. The Pigmies drank theirs out of the dish, and used their spoons where we use forks.

If one wanted to go up hill he got down and rolled up. In going down he walked.

When they bathed in the sea they swam on their backs instead of their stomachs.

When they climbed trees they went up feet first, and when they went out in their canoes they sat facing the wrong way to use their paddles.

These little people did many other things exactly contrary to what we do, and during my first three or four days with them I was much amused every hour in the day.

There were goats on the island, but all had long tails, like cows, and their horns pointed forward instead of back. The dogs were hardly larger than common rats, and were all bob-tailed, the same as rabbits. All the rabbits you ever saw had longer hind legs than fore ones. Nature made them thus so they could take leaps. There were rabbits in Jolly Land, but their fore legs were the longest, and when they started to run they hopped backwards.

The first time I saw one of them do it I laughed so loud and so long, and so many of the people laughed with me, that the King came out to learn the cause. He soon began to laugh, too, and we were a merry crowd for half an hour.

There were some animals I had never seen before and had to ask the name of. Among these were pigs. Instead of having bristles, like all pigs I had ever seen before, they had fur like a woodchuck, and instead of rooting up the ground with their snouts, they scratched with their hind legs. There were many other curious and funny things to be met, and I laughed so often and so hard that my sides finally became sore.

One of the funniest things to me was that they should take me for a giant and think me so smart. I was neither larger nor smaller than any other boy of my age, but I could not make them understand it.

Their way of felling a tree was for a hundred or more men to climb the top and bend it over until it was uprooted. One day I found an old ax which had come ashore in the wreck of a vessel. It had been thrown aside because none of them knew how to use it or were big enough to handle it. I sharpened the tool on a stone and then cut down three trees with it, and the people were so astonished that they even forgot to laugh.

When the King saw the chips fly and the trees come down he laid his hand on my arm and exclaimed: "Joe Jolly Boy, this is the most wonderful thing I ever heard of, and if you will stay here with us I will give you my daughter Chin-Chin for a wife, and you shall help me rule my people and become King after I am dead."

I did not promise him. I was having good times, but I knew the day would come when I should want to return to Siam and my own people.

I ask you to be sure and read the next chapter, as I am going to tell you in that how I met and vanquished a monster of the sea which had long made the Pigmies afraid.

(To be continued.)

GOOD GROUNDS.

Judge: Madam, why do you wish a divorce?

Mrs. Gagger: Failure to support. Your Honor. I'm up for president of our Women's Euchre Club, and my husband won't electioneer worth a cent.—[Chicago News.]

REMUNERATIVE PARISHIONER.

The Rector: Ah! There goes Mrs. Fanciman. She is one of my best parishioners.

The Bishop: Devoted to church work, I presume?

"Not so much that, but I derive quite a respectable income in fees for marrying her."—[Modern Society.]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES— (ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

Steam heat, mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident steam engine, first-class chef, delightful service. Open all the year. For particulars apply to R. A. LOWE, Manager, Laywild, Riverside County, Cal. Long distance.

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April. Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commis-

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all members of the commission who Judge George Gray of Delaware;

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

A CORNER IN ANCESTORS.

THE BROWNS DESCENDED FROM A "WORTHY" OF ENGLAND.

By a Special Contributor.

THE Brown family traces its lineage to Christopher Brown of Hawkedon, Suffolk county, England, and through him to the ancient family of the borough of Stamford in Lincolnshire, which was the seat of the Brown family for 400 years and more.

The oldest son of Christopher Brown, for services rendered to the King, could appear with his head covered in presence of the King, his heirs and successors, and of all great men, lords spiritual and temporal, and all other persons whomsoever of the kingdom. He ranked as one of the "worthies" of England.

One of the principal ornaments of Stamford is All Saints' Church. This was built by John Brown, who, with his wife, is buried there. A steple was added to the church by their son William. A brass plate commemorates the fact and records that William Brown was a merchant of a "very wonderful richness." He was also Alderman, Sheriff and the founder of a hospital bearing the name. This was built in 1493 and liberally endowed by the founder. It is still flourishing, and in the chapel may be seen the marble figures of William Brown and his wife, he in a long gown and she in elegantly flowing robes, with a dog at her feet.

A certain Capt. Pelig Brown married Mercy Denison, whose father, Capt. George Denison, was wounded at the battle of Naseby. He was carried into the castle of Bowditch where, in true romantic, medieval fashion, being nursed by the daughter and heiress of the house, Anne, he loved and married her. Her dowry was as many pounds in gold as her weight, which was ninety.

Among early settlers in America of the Brown family



THE BROWN CREST.

was John Brown of Hawkedon, a descendant of Christopher Brown, who was born about 1601. He arrived in the Lion, in 1632, and settled in Watertown, Ct. Thomas Brown and his brother, Rev. Edmund Brown, were born in Bury street, Edmunds, Suffolk, England. They came to New England in 1637, and were among the original proprietors of Sudbury, Mass., to which they gave its name. "The name, ordered by the court, is that of an old English town in the county of Suffolk, near the parish of Bury St. Edmunds."

Edmund Brown was the first minister of the church of New England, Sudbury, and one of the most distinguished clergymen of the time. He had a large library for those times, numbering 180 volumes. He owned about 300 acres of land, and his house, called in his will "Brunswick"—the house by the stream—was of "ample dimensions, two stories high and well furnished." He left \$500 to Harvard College.

The college grounds of Brown University, Providence, comprise a large portion of the home lot of Chad Brown, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, and sons, came from England in the ship Martin, in 1638. He was a surveyor.

Another immigrant Brown was George, who was born in Leicestershire in 1643. In 1679 he received a patent of land in Bucks county, Pa., from Sir Edmund Andre, the American agent of the Duke of York.

William Brown and his brother James, both born in Nottingham, came to this country in 1682. William was a much-married man—he had four wives. It is related of him that "he suffered much from conscientious scruples in divers matters."

The religious denomination called Brownists was founded by Robert Brown. It is now represented in church organization and government by the various denominations of Congregationalists.

Another member of the family to win renown was Gen. Jacob Brown, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1775, and died in 1828. At the time of his death he was commander-in-chief of the army. His portrait now hangs in the City Hall, New York. After the close of the War of 1812, while visiting New York, the freedom of the city was offered him. It was said of him that no enterprise he undertook ever failed.

It seems that there is some Brown money in England awaiting heirs. It is a matter of £250,000, or about

\$1,000,000. It belongs to the heirs of Sir Anthony Brown, knight, standard bearer of England, to whom and to heirs forever Henry VIII gave divers lands and manors in Sussex. Sir Anthony died in 1568. He left a son, also Sir Anthony, who was created Viscount Montague, whose first wife was Jane, daughter of the Earl of Sussex. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Lord Dacre. No heirs to the property can be traced in England. The property, therefore, belongs to the descendants of the younger brothers of Sir Anthony, William and George Brown, who came to this country. A Brown association was formed in this country a few years ago for the purpose of looking into this matter, and church records in London, Midhurst, Ripley and Lancashire have been examined. It is also necessary to look up all wills in the name of Brown from 1550 to 1750.

As to the spelling of the name, in most early records it was spelled with a final "e," but that has since been dropped by nearly all who bear the name.

ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

FISH FOR LENTEN FARE.

HOW TO PREPARE SAVORY AND HEALTHFUL DISHES FOR THE SEASON.

By a Special Contributor.

With mid-Lent comes the ever-recurring problem of making the fish diet palatable and varied. By this time, the average housekeeper has exhausted her receipts for Lenten fare, and welcomes any combination which bears the stamp of novelty.

Cheese can be added to many fish dishes with excellent results, not only because it improves the flavor, but because it has certain nutritive qualities which fish lack. To avoid any unpleasant after effects, in using cheese for any receipt add a pinch of carbonate of potash. This is as simple as bi-carbonate of soda and absolutely tasteless. None but fish with a white flesh should be combined with cheese. If a lettuce salad is served with this dish, the combination will contain potash salts and the bi-carbonate may be omitted.

Lobsters are just now very expensive, but the hunger for a "Newburg" may be appeased by a substitute little known but always approved after a first trial. This is scallops. Cover them with boiling water and allow them to stand three minutes. Drain and dry with a towel, and then prepare as for Lobster à la Newburg. Except for the shape they cannot be distinguished from the more expensive shellfish.

Boned Smelts.—Epicures declare in favor of the large smelts, as the flesh is firmer than that of the smaller sort. Split each fish, and, by removing the backbone with care, the smaller bones will come away also. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot frying pan and brown, but do not burn. Have the fish well dried and slip them carefully into the hot butter. They must not be cooked too fast. When brown on both sides, they should be done through. Pour a little of the butter over them when serving. If it has all cooked away, brown a little more and add quickly while the fish are still hot. Serve very hot, in a nest of parsley. Smelts prepared after this receipt have a "snap" peculiarly their own. Some cooks broil the smelts first and pour melted butter over them afterward. Either way brings good results.

Filleted Flounders.—If properly prepared, these can hardly be distinguished from the English sole, famous on both sides of the water. They average about a pound and a half each, and one fish will yield three nice filets. The butcher will do the boning without extra charge. Each filet is dried, rolled in a beaten egg, then in sifted crumbs, then back into egg, with a final dip into the crumbs, after which they are dropped into boiling fat and cooked like croquettes. A better way is to have one of the wire baskets made for this purpose, dipping it into the boiling fat, so that the filets will not break.

Creamed Fish in Shells.—Use white fish left over from the boiled piece of the night before, preferably haddock or cod. The former has the higher flavor. Remove skin and bones. Do not flake, but use a silver knife and cut into small bits, like crab meat. This is important, as, when shredded, the fish becomes woolly and loses firmness. It should have been salted in the first cooking.

It is important to have the sauce for creaming of the consistency of thick cream. This sauce means a failure of the entire dish. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, and when it bubbles, stir in the same measure of sifted flour. When the mixture is smooth, stir in half a pint of milk, added slowly. If the milk is a fourth cream, so much the better. Stir carefully until all is smooth and like a custard. Add salt and white pepper to taste, set aside to cool and, if needed, season the bits of fish. Serve in shells, with a sprig of parsley.

Oyster Fritters.—These are the old-fashioned sort, for which Delmonico was famous in his early days. Choose plump oysters and drain. Heat to the boiling point one cup of juice and one cup of milk to avoid curdling, and stir together. When this has cooled, add four well-beaten eggs and salt to taste. Sift into this about one-half pint of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder. The batter should be of the consistency of griddle cake batter. Envelop each oyster in a deep spoonful of batter, and cook in mixed boiling butter and lard, larding the boiling fat over as if frying an egg. The oyster will puff up and quickly become brown. Serve at once on hot plates with bits of lemon. The oysters may be cooked in deep lard, like croquettes, but the use of lard and butter in a shallow pan follows the original receipt.

Prawns in Shells.—Delicious for the fish course, or for the principal dish for supper and luncheon. Prawns are the gulf shrimp and are sold, ready boiled, by meas-

ure. They are much larger than the ordinary shrimp and should be chosen for creaming. The small shrimp is suitable only for an informal meal.

To prepare the prawns for cooking in individual shells cut with a silver knife. Never shred any fish over a saucepan. When boiling hot but not brown, stir in a rounded tablespoonful of sifted flour, and when smooth, add slowly half a pint of milk and cream, mixed in the proportion of three-fourths milk and one-fourth cream. Cook until smooth in a double boiler, season to taste using either cayenne or white pepper, and if the fish is liked, add a leaf or so of the bay. The bay leaf should be added to the cold milk, brought to a boil and then strained out. Add the prawns to the sauce and serve in shells.

To Serve Small Shrimps.—Spread slices of bread with butter. Have the shrimps cleaned and placed on a plate garnished with parsley and lemon. The shrimp is then taken between the finger tips, the head and shell are discarded, and the succulent meat remaining is eaten with brown bread sandwiches.

Deviled Oysters.—Drain the oysters, chop rather fine and then drain again. For two dozen oysters, mix together a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir into one-half pint of boiling water. When thick remove from the fire, and stir the mixture into the beaten yolks of two eggs. Add salt and pepper to taste. Have the deep shells of the oyster washed and ready. Fill with the mixture, sprinkle with egg and crumbs and add small dots of butter and finely-chopped parsley. Cook five minutes. If not brown at the top, this time, color to the right tint by holding them over a red-hot shovel or salamander. Cooked this way, they will be tender and juicy, but if allowed to remain in the oven longer than five minutes, they will be dry.

HINTS ON DRESS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE GIRL.

A girl who is handy with her needle, and who has leisure hours at her disposal, will be able to give a distinctive touch to her shirt waists by means of bits of embroidery on the fronts, cuffs, and collars. Done in either white or dainty-colored thread, the waists of either white linen or Madras are especially effective when treated in this manner. An even and more original finish is the result of tastefully trimming a waist with bands of the very coarsest lace, or "altar" lace that is just now in such high favor for all decorative purposes. These bands may be placed between plaits or clusters of tucks, or in any desired. The cuffs and clerical collar are also trimmed with lace. One of the prettiest evening wraps imaginable is made of shaded pink rose petals, pinned on chiffon, with pink taffeta for the lining. The stole ends are a becoming feature.

Not the least important of the accessories in the outfit of the present-day young woman is her hair. She must have ornaments suited to different occasions, and her hair must be arranged in accordance. Now that it is unpardonable to wear one's hat during the play the subject of a woman's coiffure is a more serious one than ever before. To adapt a style particularly suited to the individual is the secret of success in this, as in other matters of fashion. To the ornament that a woman wears in her hair is due a large share of her charm, and it should be carefully selected. Flowers are the most effective ornaments.—[Marion Bell, in Success.]

BEAUTY DON'TS FOR PRETTY WOMEN.

Don't visit your manicure too often. Too much manicuring is worse than not enough.

Don't polish nails too highly; they should have a natural gloss. Too much polishing makes them dry.

Don't polish nails without first rubbing on a rose-tinted paste. Use the palm of the hand to rub the water or sweet oil.

Don't cut them too often, or they will become dry and ugly.

Don't cut the cuticle or any part of the skin around the nails.

Don't cut the nails in points, but let them be rounded.

Don't use a file or emery paper on the flat of the nail, but only on the edge, to level it.

Don't dry the hands with a towel, but with a handkerchief, which absorbs moisture more readily. Don't neglect to press back the skin around the nails after washing the hands, so that the crescentic moon will show.

Don't use ammonia in the bath without a cold cream afterward.

Don't use lemon juice too often on the hands; use white vinegar instead. Lemon juice shrivels the skin.

Don't wear gloves every night, or the hands become yellow. Occasional use of gloves, however, is advisable.

Don't let the hands hang down, or the skin will stretch the veins.

Don't forget that warm feet have much to do with white hands. When the feet are habitually cold, the hands are always red or blue.

If only we were worthier found
Of the stout ball that bears us round!
New wants, new ways, pert plans of change
New answers to old questions strange.
But to the older questions still
No new replies have come or will.

Ways of

MODES AND MAN

INTEREST TO

By a

CHAMPAGNE color is the most delicate and charming of all. It is a color that is found in nature, and is the most perfect of all colors. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of flowers, and in the most delicate of fruits. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of fabrics, and in the most delicate of jewelry. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of homes, and in the most delicate of hearts. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of lives, and in the most delicate of deaths. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all things, and in the most delicate of all places. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all times, and in the most delicate of all spaces. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all worlds, and in the most delicate of all universes. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all things, and in the most delicate of all places. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all times, and in the most delicate of all spaces. It is a color that is found in the most delicate of all worlds, and in the most delicate of all universes.



BOX COAT OF SHANTUNG

except the wood violet and ja... in the hearing of, savors of a r... but in the seeing, is superb, yet be... to be thought of by anyone who can... by threes and fours. One partic... model was built of a light violet-tu... ribbon. Straight across the top were... ribbon, one a little darker than th... on all ends near the edge of the b... tightly tied. The under brim was of... not lace, which was tinted th... A small bandeau, hardly percept... which gave just the right little ro... there a large flat application of violet... flowers finished the whole in a most ch... and flower and foliage hats are wonde... and, they carry such a dainty a... fall to lure all into their graces... One exceedingly charming model... of shaded green leaves over a flat... no beginning of crown or brim. T... white over white were carried across... the front, and another appeared acro... the brim was covered entirely with... roses, the slight bandeau giving th... most needed, and the decided dip do... Under on the left side of the ban... bunch of green leaves, while on the... of pink roses, finished the ends of... the rolls were so close together th... side served the purpose most deli... bunch of buds on top added great... and, and gave a decided cachet wh... slow in recognizing.

matting poppy hat completely won... and was still on the flat order, w... no beginning, or ending, when c... consideration. The top was compl... and popples, while buds with green l... and quite full in effect. Direc... a large rosette bow of red velvet r... of poppy buds, mixed in with... the bow. The under brim was of so...

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Ways of Women.

MODES AND MANNERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

By a Woman.

CHAMPAGNE color is the whole rage. In gowns and hats alike, one is found rushing madly from one mode to another, each one in its turn commanding our most ardent admiration, and, likewise, each one the best and most beautiful. In hats one is impressed by the exquisite lines, carried out apparently in the most simple manner, and with the most gorgeous materials. Small bunches of roses are extremely good, and, as well, small bows, white fruits and berries are destined to hold a place most enviable. Large feathers running through the most glorious reds are so natural looking as to seem real, if we did not take their color into consideration; and red poppies leave nothing to be desired. If one would be gorgeous. The ubiquitous poppy of last season is assured of a longer reign, for its place cannot as yet be filled by anything else, but those on its heels are the gooseberries, currants, cherries and bunches of lemons, with possibly two pure white blossoms, and a wreath of clean, waxy green leaves. Everything in the way of ornaments is pressed into admirable service, in the most graceful way; many enamel ornaments are studded with turquoise, coral and brilliants; and metal is treated in much the same way, the length of many instances being varied, but they are all kept gracefully slender. Turcan ornaments are really the most novel, and while the others cannot boast of the same novelty, they are extremely beautiful, and used in far different ways. There are no startling com-



BOX COAT OF SHANTUNG.

except the wood violet and jacqueminot red, in the hearing of, savors of a riotous, stormy day in the seeing, is superb, yet never for a moment thought of by anyone who cannot count her ways three and four. One particularly beautiful was built of a light violet tulle, on a low, flat. Straight across the top were two bands of tulle, one a little darker than the other, and on all ends near the edge of the brim by small tightly tied. The under brim was of the irresistible lace, which was tinted the same glorious. A small bandeau, hardly perceptible, was in vogue, gave just the right little roll on the left side, a large flat application of violets and jacqueminots finished the whole in a most charming way. Flower and foliage hats are wonderfully smart, and they carry such a dainty air, that they are here all into their graces, without half the exceedingly charming model was made of shaded green leaves over a flat hat, which began of crown or brim. Two rolls of white over white were carried across the top well to the front, and another appeared across the back. The brim was covered entirely with shaded pink roses, the slight bandeau giving the rise where needed, and the decided dip down flatly on the side. Under on the left side of the bandeau was a bunch of green leaves, while on the top, small of pink roses, finished the ends of the rolls of tulle were so close together that a bunch of buds served the purpose most delightfully. A bunch of buds on top added greatly to all its charms, and gave a decided cachet which no one could fail to recognize. A poppy hat completely won me by its simplicity and still on the flat order, which seemed to be beginning, or ending, when crowns are considered. The top was completely made of red poppies, while buds with green leaves were quite full in effect. Directly in the center a romantic bow of red velvet ribbon, with a bunch of poppy buds, mixed in with some cut tulle. The under brim was of folds of red

tulle, the slight bandeau and dip giving extremely good lines. This same style is seen in the most delicious pinky-red geraniums, as well as bachelor buttons; in fact, any flower that is preferred is used, and most charming effects are derived. A charming hat was of a gold gauze cloth, which carried a very broad crown covered with frill upon frill of champagne colored lace, each one standing out crisp and fresh. The upper and lower parts of the brim were folds of white tulle just showing the binding of gold gauze. The bandeau of tulle showed a piping of black, which was extremely good, and was finished by a rolling white plume and knot of tulle.

Another model in this delicious champagne had really as a foundation a white straw, with champagne lace over the brim, which had an application of pink and blue forget-me-nots on it. Two tiny pipings of French blue velvet were put over the lace and finished with tiny bows on one side, while on the left a feather shading from champagne into white curled its insidious way and dropped well down on the hair. With the tiny blue bows on the right side was a bunch of little pink roses, while the under brim was accomplished most gracefully by folds of champagne and blue tulle, and finished by a second plume. The fastening on of the plumes was by ornaments of champagne enamel and steel.

Another which lingers lovingly with me had the upper brim and crown made of alternate rows of a braid-mohair in effect, and a passementerie of champagne and white batiste, and ornamented with two plumes of champagne color, shading into pure white, each fastened with ornaments set with turquoise and brilliants. The under brim was of the champagne tulle, and rolled quite a bit on the left, where it showed the little bunch of roses running in the Gold of Ophir tones, and used with a soft lousine ribbon which was tied in little bows.

One Leghorn I was privileged to see carried extremely gracefully on the picture-hat order, and had a broad lace drapery over the top of the brim, which only left the straw of the crown visible, the lace ends falling most gracefully down on the hair. A white plume and a bunch of roses which carried these same glorious Gold of Ophir tones, and gleams of steel in the ornaments, gave just the right last touches.

Many turban effects are seen; one which is demanding especial attention is the Lichenstein, a particularly graceful model. One was done in the most mysterious way, by applying green tulle over blue tulle on the crown part, while the rest of the bewildering beauties were carried out with shaded green "ramie," a few straw which is carrying much before it, while touches of a delicious turquoise blue lousine ribbon was maneuvered into fetching bows on the left side.

Another genre, or French turban of white straw, had the crown projecting over the brim and a fold of green velvet covering the joining place of crown and brim. This same green in the shape of tiny leaves was sewed at regular intervals over the top of the crown. On either side of the hat on the upper brim, really directly above the ears, were bunches of green leaves, and the most fascinating little berries which carried pink, black and white colors. A decided bandeau was necessary on this hat, and it was of the green velvet, a large bow of the same appearing in the back on the hair.

In the tailor hats possibly nothing is more chic than severe toques, or turbans, of straw with some Mephisto quills, which are the sauciest affairs, and quite (do not be shocked) "devilish" looking, to use the hat-builder's parlance. Other good models are ones of a heavy shiny straw, perfectly flat, put on bandeaus, the trimming being accomplished by using birds so flat as to suggest being pressed, while further back are tightly-tied bows, the ends carried down over the brim. The under part of the brim is composed of the ubiquitous folds of tulle, and another bow of ribbon—boasting of cut ends rests on the hair. In the case of a blue hat in this model, the birds are almost iridescent, and the ribbon will be in two shades—a French and a dark navy blue. A brown one was very good, and had blue ribbon and tulle and the most enchantingly shaded green birds. It is an excellent style and destined to appear on the best dressers. Another shape, the "flat-iron," is claiming much admiration, and it is certainly unique. One in a curiously mixed straw of blue, green and touches of red, had in way of trimming two stiff, short quill effects on the left side, and a quaint rosette of red velvet directly in the back.

Materials for Shirt-waist Suits.

THE materials for shirt-waist suits make them more to be coveted than ever. An entirely new material of English make, but boasting the Japanese name of "Nappe," has an uneven fold, with flecks of a closer weave sprinkled on. Tiny drops of black on a white ground make one of the most stunning, and then, too, linen and batistes, when they boast embroidered designs are to be the goods for the coming season. The designs are nearly always extremely heavy looking, suggesting those on the new repoussé silver work. The edges of the leaves are often raised up almost a quarter of an inch, which seems incongruous with the filmy background. The chrysanthemum design is exceedingly popular, and one of the most effective, as well as one that is new this season, is the cherry blossom—great enormous trumpet blossoms put on all over the skirt, a single blossom appearing on each seam, at a distance to simulate the circular flounce. They are at once bold, yet most beautiful. The same large blossoms appear on the front of the bodice, and on the bouffant of the sleeves. The front tablier effect, continuing around the bottom of the skirt, is exceedingly smart, especially so when the bodice's entire front is a mass of work, the same appearing on the bouffant of the sleeves. The white on white is extremely good, and by far more practical in the long run, but a variety of white embroidery on blue is very chic also. Collar and cuffs in sets are one of the many manias on the market this season, and their use is most pleasing on the shirt-waist suit. Linens are used with most satisfactory results, butcher's linen being especially good. They launder admirably. The French importations are most fascinating. They are the most eccentric in shapes, and made of odd weaves of

linen, or piqué. The stocks, turnovers and even the handkerchiefs, boast of the heavy embroidery. In this same kind of ornamentation most fascinating blouse patterns are being imported. These sport designs of flowers and dragon flies over the entire front, as well as separate pieces for collar and cuffs.

The eyelet-hole embroidery is carried out at great length on the robe gowns, batiste in linen color with grass finish being one of the chosen fabrics. Braiding is coming in again, and while its recall does not inspire me personally with any great possibilities, yet its popularity soon will assure its success. The batistes insure the most dainty gowns, yet there is a new linen, which, when inset with the heavy, coarse laces, makes stunning gowns, and very serviceable ones as well. On many of the batistes appliques are applied in the way of trimming, the whole design outlined with a white braid cord. Another genre of batiste shows a bold all-over design of chrysanthemums, done in delicate colors. It must be said very little of this must be used in connection with the plain, as it is too elaborate to be pressed with advantage into too great service.

Box Coat of Shantung.

THE smartly-tailored jacket, with strapped seams, and otherwise extremely plain style, is seen more lately than for seasons past, but the most vivid recollections one retains, after a shopping tour, are wraps which seemingly scorn to fulfill their humble mission as purveyors of warmth and comfort. They are resolved down to being only frame works, on which are hung the most gorgeous trappings of lace, drawn work, embroideries, and pendants galore, with the whole effect a most glorified success. Shantung is taking the place of taffetas, which has so successfully held their own for the past seasons, and wraps of both the simple and ornate genre are sharing equal honors. Properly lined and trimmed it has much to recommend it to those desiring useful, yet at the same time a pleasing-looking wrap, for it is on the best of terms with modern methods of cleaning, and the term "shiny" never occurs to it. The illustration shows a delightful method of treatment to accomplish the very best results, and its style is so simple that with care it may be duplicated most accurately. Velvet is much used in its beautifying, the most popular colors being a royal blue, dull rose, and brilliant emerald green, which need only dull gold buttons to make the effect perfect. Great developments are looked for this coming season, and a fabric as delightful as this, can outshine even our fondest dreams.

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Extract from "Wilson's Photographic Magazine," New York. "We have great pleasure in reproducing in this issue a few portraits from the far Western studio of Carl Krauch, of Los Angeles, Cal. For many years Mr. Krauch has been an enthusiastic reader of our pages, and during his residence in Trenton, N. J., we have had many opportunities of watching his growth in the profession. Our readers will agree with us that he has achieved a remarkable skill in the handling of his subjects, and that his work compares favorably with the best produced in the most ambitious studios of our Eastern cities. We offer him our congratulations upon his success in portraiture, and are confident that progressive photographers everywhere will be pleased to study the examples we present by courtesy of their maker." A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit "Ye New Likeness Shop" at 512 S. Hill, (ground floor).

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

...mountain water system, complete sewer system, resident... S. A. LOWE, Manager, Idyllwild, Riverside County, Cal. Long dis-

GENERAL EASTERN.

Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners... Los Angeles grape grower... Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission did not recognize the union for-

TRY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all members of the commission who Judge George Gray of Delaware; L. Commissioner Carroll D. W...

Building the House.

HOW TO CREATE COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT HOMES.

By a Los Angeles Architect.

To plan a house regardless of its cost is one thing, but to get down to the practical details of an up-to-date eight or ten-room house calls for as much skill in the arrangement of the rooms and the putting together of the different requirements as often enters into a much larger building. Advancement along the lines of house architecture has by no means been backward, and the architect of today is called upon to display more skill, practice more economy and become more expert in his profession than in years gone by.

The ordinary lots which the majority of our eight or ten-room residences are erected upon have a frontage of fifty feet, and where the lots are inside ones, the first thing to be taken into consideration is the points of the compass.

In the case of the residence the illustration of which forms a basis of this article, the lot is located on the east side of Union avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and is bounded by a west front. The house was built by a local contractor, to meet the demands, wants and requirements of the average person seeking an eight-room modern home; and as the house was to be fully completed before a purchaser was to be looked for, the architect made a study of what was desirable in the planning of the style of home. The total cost of the house was \$3,000.

Interior Hall Plan.

The plan, as will be seen, is what is commonly known as the "center hall plan" and affords many advantages over any other style of residence. The house occupies a frontage of thirty-eight feet and a depth of thirty-two feet. On the ground floor, as one enters the reception hall, through a four-foot front door, an artistic stairway starts in just back of the archway leading into the parlor. Directly opposite is the library, or living room, and back of the living room comes the dining room, and through a large pass pantry one finds the kitchen. Back of the reception hall comes the rear hall, with back stairs, and stairs leading to furnace-room. On the second floor there are four chambers, including a dressing-room, bathroom, linen closet, etc. The style of architecture is Colonial, and it is well enough to say

Beautifying the House.



A BEAUTIFUL LOS ANGELES PARLOR.

In connection with this article that when the Colonial style is well studied out, good results are obtainable in a \$3,000 to \$4,000 home.

The painting of this style of architecture must be studied out so as not to overdo this most conspicuous

most directly over the kitchen plumbing. Los Angeles is favored with a very efficient plumbing ordinance, and thus good results are almost a certainty.

The Size of Windows.

One more important feature in connection with this style of architecture, which is too often overlooked, is the size of the windows. Windows should be wide, not only for the sake of the effect given to the outside appearance over narrow openings, but from the point of view on the inside, a sash in a too light window whose width is greater than its height, always renders more pleasing results.

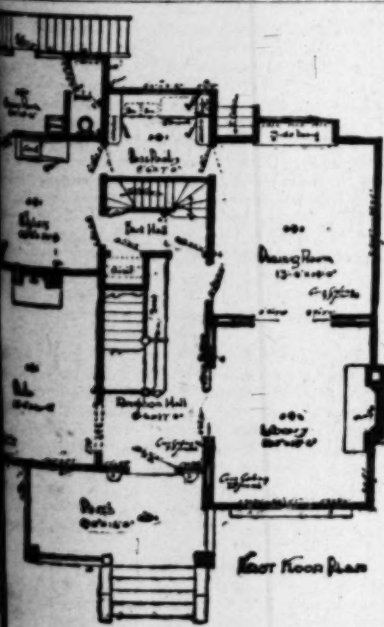
California being a semi-tropic climate, air and sunshine are principal items to be looked after. Where zero weather is to be contended with, one cannot construct a house on such a liberal scale as the same house can be put up in our climate, viz.: Large-size windows, open arches between rooms, large vents in attic, etc.

The heating of the California house is often overlooked, to the discomfort and unhealthfulness of the family, and the best and most economical method of warming and ventilating a small eight or ten-room residence is by means of a warm-air furnace. Such a furnace can be put in at a cost not to exceed \$75, and when properly installed the oil-burning furnace gives good results, at a very great saving in the cost of fuel. Distillate at 7 cents to 8 cents per gallon is the cheapest fuel in the market.

A. L. HALEY.



MODERN EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE.



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

feature. Three colors are ample. Take, for instance, the house in question; the body is lemon yellow, with white trim and a green roof. Good architecture can be absolutely spoiled in the improper selection of the paints.

Inside Finishing.

In regard to the inside finishing of a model up-to-date home, too often bad results come out in the selection of such minor details as door and window trim. For instance, too many mouldings of a different style are often used, instead of a uniformity of the same style of moulding, which brings harmony and feeling to the general character of the room itself. Another feature of note in connection with this style of building is the arranging of the doors and windows to admit of the tasteful placing of furniture and the hanging of pictures. Too often no particular system of study has been given to this important detail. The best results can be obtained by having the doors and windows line up at the top to admit of the picture moulding being mitered over and around the head casings of both windows and doors. This detail assists you, when the decorator comes in to obtain pleasing results by decorating from the picture mould up, including the ceiling, one tint; say, for instance, two shades of green, the lighter shade for the ceiling, and a trifle darker shade for the walls.

In reference to the plumbing, economy can be practiced, and at the same time the best results are obtainable from a simple system. For instance, in the house illustrated, the plumbing is so arranged that the main stack, or drain and ventilation of the system, may be placed in a way to enable all the fixtures to surround this main artery. In this particular instance there are no fixtures (of the seven in all) that are placed over seven feet from the main stack. The bathroom is al-

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GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners... Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York... Rainbow of hope spans industrial world... John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April... Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.
President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission did not recognize the

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.1
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are Judge George Gray of Delaware; Labor Commissioner George H. Brown of Pennsylvania; and

The Most Remarkable



They are differently... One explanation... tension due to the... large cities. Another... of today, with their... more acutely... confer more highly... their children. The child... a little animal. The... nervous system that... him sensations that... never experienced. The... to be put off with... want to know.

How prevalent is a knowledge... really think they have... investigate conditions at... are facing different... of a past generation;... their duty in this matter... I know there are yet many... innocence of girlhood... knowledge of the realities... of a believer in the innocence... the question of the... these objectors still... it is this: That neither... ignorance today of the... are bound to be given the... as to whether she will... Her only choice is... them in her own way... for others to tell them is...

the mother chooses in the... of her child's future. Let... our children, I believe it... to them the truth through... explanation of the process... them through a knowledge... and best to answer... I would not furnish... any further information... would answer them fully and... question the divine wisdom... let us abandon this attitude... about the most important...

Mrs. Hensley, "I believe... school of life, or a department... where our boys and girls may... and motherhood. What a... life when we educate them... and lawyers and ministers... endeavor to conceal from... to the primary purpose... into the world!"

from Santa Paula as follows... and to have you give the... Los Angeles who are treating... is made in the interest... this treatment would do... the advertising columns of...

contributed to The Times by... "he spells it that... but very true:... feet do the most work... the least care... the pains with them... take you."

the morning and the last... feet. They carry the full... day, then why not give them... attention in return?...

great care and judgment... feet. Buy stockings and shoes... and waist fit snug, the joint... shoe invariably forms a... blisters, and ends in... be cured with great skill... times not at all.

the foot lies in the middle, just... fitting said waist snugly, the... and every cord of the foot... It gives support in walking... step and makes walking a... your shoe dealer knows what... foot properly means.

full, long and easy across the... you fit in the waist makes the... you can enjoy ease across the... retain the style of slimmest... a heel that throws you on... right in height, well set... grace to every movement. Be... you are to your face. Remember... you have.

will carefully remove every callosity or corn, will... instruments, not drawing any blood, and... their work, give them a thorough mas... manipulate the skin so as to restore fine, healthy...

Do not use anything on your feet you would not use... in perfect safety on your face, for the cuticle on your... is far more tender than the skin on your face, be... all day in stockings and shoes. This brings... a delicate, weak condition, so never burn the skin... to remove a corn or callous, but on the contrary, go to... your doctor and let him remove your troubles, then... something to soothe and cure the skin, and you... in getting comfort and rest. On a future... I will take pleasure in explaining what is a... or a bunion.

CHRONA correspondent writes as follows:
"Would you kindly inform the public at large if... is a cure for catarrh of the head and stomach, with or without drugs? I have seen and heard much... catarrh, but if you ask for a cure, no one knows... tell you a little, but seem to dodge the main...
Catarrh may be cured without drugs. It will never... by drugs. The cure, however, when the case... long standing, is tedious, and few people possess... amount of perseverance and self denial to... effective.

To give anything like a specific treatment for catarrh... take the greater part of the space devoted to this... The correspondent should procure a good... on hygiene, and read the "Care of the Body" de... regularly, every week. Apart from the general... of the system, a local treatment which will be... valuable is the inhalation of steam from hot water... a few drops of eucalyptus oil. In catarrh of... it is necessary to be very careful with the... A beginning should be made by a total fast of... days, after which a careful dietary, with little... breakfast, and a tumbler full of hot water con... a spoonful of lemon juice taken an hour before...

Water.
A meeting of the One Hundred Year Club, held in... Hotel Majestic, New York, a few months ago, a... was read by Dr. A. L. Wood, on the influence of... on health and longevity. Following is an extract... the paper, as reported in the Naturopath:
The purest and best and the only absolutely safe... use for drinking and the preparation of all... artificial drinks, is that produced by distilla... There are many processes of distillation, but the... one produces a water far superior in... and healthfulness to the very best spring waters... most favorable conditions. The nearest ap... to it in purity is rain water, which is distilled... of nature's own production, when collected on... surfaces, is uninhabited sections, where the air... and uncontaminated by smoke, dust, city or... gas, etc.

It is correct a quite natural impression that boil... and distilled water are practically the same. In... the steam, the pure part, passes into the... is lost, while all the impurities are left be... condensed in the boiled water, while in distil... the pure steam, being freed from the impurities... is condensed into liquid form again, giving... wholesome water.

Water will say distilled water has a flat, inspid,... taste. This is true of distilled water pro... the old processes of distillation which do not... of the ammonia and other gases, which in boil... pass off in the steam.

most modern and most perfect process of dist... not only eliminates these gases, but, to assure... product, re-distills the distilled and purified... double distillation and an absolutely pure... water for drinking, cooking and many... in the household, and in the arts and manu... like all spring and city waters double dis... is always uniform in quality and always...

Water is colorless and odorless. Any water, be... or not, that has the slightest disagreeable... or smell, is more or less impure and unsafe...
The value of distilled water aside from its... palatableness, is its great solvent powers, and... of absorbing any impurities with which it... contact. The Century Dictionary says: "Of... distilled water is the most powerful and... solvent."

Distilled water in the form of rain percolates... the earth, and in its course dissolves and ab... organic and inorganic substances with... in contact, thus rendering it impure. In... distilled water taken into the body in food... circulates through the minutest parts of the... dissolves, absorbs and carries with it out... the unused and waste organic and mineral... and injure the system. In this way... blood and tissues, washing away the weak... and other poisons that produce rheumatism... of the liver, kidneys and other organs.

Dr. Evans, before quoted, says:
"Water, used as a drink, is absorbed directly... the solvent properties of which it in... extent that it will keep salts already ex... blood in solution, prevent their undue depo... various organs and structures, and favor... by the different excretae. If the same... large quantities, or if it be the only liquid... the system, either as a drink or as a medium... decoctions of tea, coffee, etc., it will, in... remove those earthy compounds which... in the system, the effects of which... manifest as the age of 40 or 50 years is...

Use of distilled water facilitates the re... chemical compounds from the body by... excretae, and therefore tends to the pro...
Distilled water may be especially recom... the age of 35 or 40 years is attained; it...

will of itself prevent many diseases to which mankind... is especially subject after this age; and were it generally... used, gravel, stone in the bladder, and other diseases... due to the formation of calculi in different parts of the... system, would be much more uncommon."

Rice as Food.

IN AN address delivered before the Rice Association... of America, recently in session at Houston, F. N. Gray observed that the fact that the people of the United States do not eat rice is shown by the statistics that a population of 80,000,000 consume less than five pounds per capita per annum of the 400,000,000 pounds of clean rice now produced annually in the United States. That this population will eat rice is shown by the fact that wherever this cereal has been properly introduced a great demand has been immediately created. Among those of the South who are familiar with rice, the per capita consumption is 100 pounds or more per annum. It has been practically demonstrated by a great railway corporation that there are no less than 200 different ways in which rice can be cooked in a most palatable form. "Rice properly manufactured," the speaker declared, "could enter into competition with wheat, oats and other cereals universally sold and known as breakfast foods. Moreover, rice flour, made of broken or cheaper rice, compounded with certain proportions of low or cheaper grades of wheat flour, will make a bread white, nutritious, wholesome and acceptable to any man's table."

It should be remembered, in this connection, however, that as shown in an article published in this department, where the composition of various cereal foods, including rice, was given, rice is not, of itself, a desirable food, where it forms a large proportion of the diet, for the reason that it is composed mainly of starch, which makes heat and force, but is lacking in nitrogenous or muscle or flesh-forming matter, as compared with other cereals. For this reason, rice should only be used in combination with highly nitrogenous food, such as milk, eggs, cheese, beans or meat.

No Strength in Stimulants.

THE following, in regard to the non-nutritive quality of alcohol, is not according to Prof. Atwood, but it is true, nevertheless. It is from the Hospital:
"The idea that alcohol or any other stimulant can ever impart strength must be abandoned. A stimulant has a certain effect on the circulation, and this may enable the person who takes it to exert more strength temporarily; but the energy that he uses comes not from the stimulant, but from his own blood and tissue. A similar mistake is made in the administration of a stimulant to relieve a feeling of depression or sinking. An injurious reaction always follows. Alcohol is harmful also in diseases of the kidneys or of the liver, but it seems to be good for diseases of the lungs, and its effect on appetite and digestion may be good when properly employed. When 'stimulants' put one to sleep and quiet agitation, they are doing good; when, on the contrary, they raise the pulse-rate, and cause excitement and wakefulness, they are doing harm."

A Repulsive Beverage.

THE extent to which some people will go in their determination to secure a stimulant is extraordinary. France, already cursed with the absinthe habit, is now threatened with another evil, in the drinking of kerosene, which habit is said to be increasing so rapidly that measures are being proposed to combat it. It is said that the importation of kerosene for drinking purposes among the Indians of some South American countries has become quite an important industry.

Bad for Bachelors.

NOW, you bachelors, young and old, hurry up and get "spliced," if you value your precious lives. Mr. Star, the Registrar General of Vital Statistics for Scotland, has given his official opinion that bachelor life is more destructive to males than the most unwholesome trade, or the most unsanitary surroundings. Notwithstanding this, we suppose many men will continue to prefer what they call a "short life and a merry one."

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TOOTH TALK

No. 46 Free Examination.

If I made a charge for examination and advice there are many people who would class me with those dentists who charge a very extraordinary price for a very ordinary sort of work. On the other hand, in making no charge for examination, I run some danger of being classed with those who are known as "cheap dentists," which is just as bad if not worse for my reputation. Still examination without charge has, on the whole, many things in its favor. The merchant is only too glad to let you examine his merchandise to your heart's content before a purchase is made. The lawyer wants to hear a statement of your case before he accepts it. And why should a dentist charge for what is likely to benefit himself as well as the patient? The great disadvantage is that many are led to believe that a free examination does not amount to anything. I can only say that every examination I make is just as thorough as if a large fee were asked, for the importance of a careful examination cannot be over-estimated, as on it depends the formation of a correct plan for the treatment required. Not only should the extent and character of the decay be noted but a number of qualifying conditions should be known, such as the structural quality, the physical appearance of the fluids of the mouth, the general chemical reaction of the oral secretions, etc., etc. I am always glad to meet those who read these weekly talks and extend a cordial invitation for those who desire examination to call.

Perfect Plates.

The dentist who is an expert plate maker is an exception—not the rule. Plate makers are born—not made. I believe that I have a natural faculty for plate making. Of course, I avoid a great deal of trouble by absolutely refusing to make real cheap plates which are not only cheap but really dangerous. I could write an entire talk on the dangers of cheap plates, but I think that most people know a great deal of it already. I charge a fair price for a satisfactory plate—by that I mean a plate that fits right, looks right, masticates right and is durable. Those who are wearing poor fitting plates are invited to call. Discomfort from poor plates can often be rectified by a dentist who understands.

Crown and Bridge Work.

I use twenty distinct styles of gold crowns which is about three times as many as the ordinary dentist uses. My gold crowns are extra heavy, which emphasizes the durability. My system of adaptation of the crown to the root is also a special feature of what many have been pleased to term the Covington system of dentistry. In all crown and bridge work, my Prophylactic treatment plays an important part. With this treatment I can do a great many things that the ordinary dentist cannot do and Prophylactic treatment makes the operations of crowning and bridging easy to bear and assures the highest possible class of work.

Filling the Teeth.

Here is where the manifold advantages of Prophylactic treatment are most notable. If you will have one tooth treated and filled by my system you will never go elsewhere to have work done.

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The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission did not recognize the union. He said he was not disappointed.

of the... sale, a... ners, Mich... to er... with it... the Uni... an inc... it wo... sible inc... lot refer... an inc... Mitch... many of... bitumin... amendati... hent of... the min... suggest... ink that... securing... low pend... nature ra... children... boys in... ntering... fention w... the co... tions in... justify t... before t... represent... that," M... in impar... of cour... the view... a great e... ts of one... is perhap... thought... on that... withdraw... Mitchell... this mig... mining r... give the de... in cas... of concili... pointed b... tial Circu... asked th... efactory t... an appoint... from Judg... have ever... fre report... Judging th... nt on it o... it is man... to do this... whole th... are very... Victory fo... pages is th... of course... e-hour day... ard of con... y the com... "I... BLISHED... FOR THE... ON... y President... Per Cent... not Given... of Strike

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Stories of the Firing Line. :: Stories of Animals.



A Stone Wall of Bamboo.

SURROUNDINGS have much to do with the display of intrepidity. Men do things in company that they would not do alone. No requirement of active military service demands such faithful and courageous performance of full duty as guard and outpost work in the field. It is not play to stand night watch in a typhoon, as many of our men in the Philippines have had to do. There is plenty of time to think at such work. The quality of mind which plays such an important part in courage has full scope. Men who could meet every test in daylight and dry weather are liable to be overstrained under such circumstances.

Fancied security will sometimes serve as well as though it were real. There was a little expedition from San Fernando, north of Manila, against the town of Porac which the Filipinos were holding. Two correspondents accompanied it. Both represented Chicago papers, and both had been under fire all that they thought was necessary to establish their status as war correspondents. There had been three of them, but Tom stayed in town and let Dick and Harry go to the front. It happened that the fight did not begin where it had been expected, and the two newspaper men found themselves in a very awkward position. Bullets were singing around in what they were sure was very close proximity to their heads. While they were looking for a good safe place they ran across what looked like a stone wall, and promptly got down behind it. When they had recovered their breath, Harry said to Dick:

"A stone wall is a great thing in a strange land, Dick." Dick responded with what was intended to be an eloquent apostrophe to the wall. "O glorious stone wall!" he began. "Preserver of life!" he continued, waving his hand toward the wall. "Protector of the—" his hand touched the wall, and he leaped up as if he had been shot. "My God, Harry," he shouted, "it's bamboo!" That night they called at headquarters in town and learned how the fight came out.—[Everybody's Magazine.]

Wanted Transportation.

MAJ.-GEN. CHAFFEE tells a story about an itinerant American he met in the Philippines. He was from Texas and was known as "Volcano" Marshall. He had become "stranded" in Manila, and asked the general to send him home on a transport.

"Are you in the United States service?" asked the general.

"Not by a blamed sight," was the explosive reply. "I am a free-born American citizen and no confounded satrap."

"My orders," said the general, "are to send back only those who are in the military or civil service."

Marshall thought a moment. "General, you could send me if you wanted to," he ventured, persuasively.

"See here, Mr. Marshall," replied the general, sternly. "If you were in my place and had my orders, and I were in your place, would you give me transportation?"

"You bet I would," returned Marshall, quickly, "and be darned glad to get rid of you."

When the general is asked whether the man got transportation he only smiles.—[New York Times.]

A Close Call.

GEN. EDWARD M. HAYES, but recently made a brigadier-general, is one of the few remaining old-time scientific soldiers. He has seen service in the cavalry since 1855, when he enlisted as a bugler in the old Second Cavalry.

Gen. Hayes is large in stature, but with all his huge size and military bearing, he is a quiet, soft-voiced gentleman, easy in his manners, and as much a plain citizen as though he had never lived a day in the field with regular soldiers. Yet he has seen more phases of life than most other officers now in the army. He is one of the few left who served in the old army of the days before the Civil War.

It was in the days when most of the vast country lying west of the Mississippi River was a trackless wilderness that "Jack" Hayes, as he is known to his brother officers, enlisted. His first fight with the Indians took place in 1857, near the Brazos River, and the next year, 1858, he went on Van Dorn's expedition against the Comanches, and was in the famous fight of Wichita village, which proved to be one of the greatest battles ever fought between the American Indians and the United States soldiers.

In 1859 he was in the battle of Jungle Hollow, which was also fought under Gen. Van Dorn, and in 1859 he was in another Indian fight, this time under command of Fitzhugh Lee. This was his last Indian battle before the Great Civil War.

It was during this period of service that Col. Hayes, then a bugler, 16 years old, saved the life of Fitzhugh Lee. This, he says, is the story of the incident:

Lieut. Lee and Hayes had been to see Sam Houston take the oath of office as Governor of Texas at Austin. On their return it was learned that Indians had made a raid, killing a few settlers and running off some cattle. Lee took twelve men and Hayes, and started after them. He struck their trail the next night, and followed it for more than fifty hours, at the end of which they came up with the Indians on a plain near a timbered ridge. The command charged the Indians, and in a short time had the band on a run.

The Indians scattered, and two of them made for the timber on the right. These two, one the chief, were followed by Lee, Hayes and a trooper. Lee and Hayes happened to see an Indian dash for a patch of rocky ground. The trooper was left in charge of the horses, and Lee and Hayes started after the Indian on foot. They had not gone far, when Lee called:

"Look out, Jack; he is not far from here. There is his blanket."

As he said this, Lee picked up the blanket, which was

a bright red, and hung it on his gun. A moment later, Hayes heard loud talking, and turning around, saw Lee and the Indian in a hand-to-hand battle. The Indian had shot Lee through the arm with an arrow, and then had jumped upon him from behind, before Lee could use his pistol. In the struggle, the pistol fell to the ground. Hayes went to Lee's rescue, but was afraid to shoot lest he should hit the wrong man. Lee at last got hold of the Indian and shot him through the jaw. This did not disable him, however, and when it was about all up with Lee, Hayes fired and killed the Indian.—[New York Sun.]

Dick Gower's Fighting System.

LINCOLN'S great good sense was shown in his making Dick Gower a lieutenant in the regular army. Dick had shown his bravery and his capacity among the western Indians, but was rejected by the board of military martinetes at Washington, because he "did not know what an abattis, or echelon, or hollow square, was."

"Well," sharply said the dilettante officer with a single eye-glass. "What would you do with your command if the cavalry should charge on you?"

Dick was there. "I'd give them hell, that's what I'd do; and I'd make a hollow square in every mother's son of them." Lincoln signed his commission, and Dick made a famous soldier.—[National Magazine.]

Kitchener's Zeal in War.

NO MAN ever kept his own counsel better than K.

When fighting was afoot; there was never any leakage of information, because there was never any information to leak. Once when the enemy threatened our line of communications I expressed some anxiety about our wires, which were laid, for all the world to see, as a ground-line along the desert, glistening in the sun and bearing a meaning even to a dervish, which is saying a good deal. K. told me to ride down to the river bank and say if I felt happier. Down I went, and after diligent search discovered a second wire cunningly laid under the bush and sedges. As I was about to ride back I saw a steamer pushing off, and asked the young engineer officer on board what he was about. It turned out that he had personal instructions from K. to lay a third line of telegraph on the other bank of the Nile, and no one in the army, but the chief and this young officer had wind of the matter. Assurance was made not doubly, but trebly sure. I always feel a confidence amounting to certainty that when K. arrives on the bank of the Styx he will saunter up with a Bertha boat under his arm. To think of his being dependent on the good will of an ill-conditioned ferryman in the passage of an unforgivable river is not an idea that one's mind is able to contemplate for a moment.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

ANIMAL STORIES.

Goat Eating Up a Park.

A HUNGRY goat is rapidly eating up the park in front of the courthouse in Long Island City and the inhabitants and court officials are fretting themselves ill over this new complication in municipal affairs.

The park in front of the courthouse in Long Island City is a pretty bit of green space in a closely built up section of the city and cost a good many dollars to lay out.

The old Board of Supervisors provided for a handsome grove of trees by planting a number of nursery growth about four years ago.

The trees cost \$75 apiece and have done nicely since then, until the goat began to forage in the park. Now the trees are looking weak and faded and a number may have to be removed.

The goat has been eating the bark as high as he could reach and so far has ruined seven of the trees, with the evident intention of finishing the rest as soon as he can do so undiscovered.

For several days past the court officials have been seen rushing from the courthouse brandishing ledgers and criminal records and other instruments of assault to the apparent amusement of the goat, which has always returned as soon as his persecution ceased.

The police force has also been called upon to assist in preserving the park from the depredations of the goat, and has prepared to begin a campaign at once against the destroyer of the beauty of the city.

The goat has already been sentenced to a term in the pound if captured, but so far he has eluded all attempts to corral him.

Being a large, vigorous goat, in good health and quite active, he has made the police who have attempted his conquest look foolish, but it is thought that by today he can be secured and his destructive propensities curbed.

Several innocent goats, not in any way given to browsing on the trees of the park, have been caught, and the main street in Long Island City is beginning to look deserted in consequence; but the old, original offender was still at liberty at a late hour last night and noted making quick dashes through the police lines for a bit of lunch off the city's trees.—[New York American.]

Some Cats and Dogs.

THIS is a true story that my grandmother told me about her cat and dog. She used to find the cover off her doughnut jar, and also noticed that her doughnuts disappeared.

One day she heard a noise, and found that her cat was on the shelf where the doughnuts were kept.

Then it put its paw in the jar and drew out a dough-

nut and pushed it off the shelf; and the dog, who was looking up at the cat, caught the doughnut in his mouth and ate it.

When they found they were caught, they acted very guilty.

Then there was a cat who did not allow any one to dog in her yard, and had a special dislike to the cat who thought it owned the next yard.

One day the latter cat's mistress went away to have a good time for several weeks, and left her cat with no food, as people too often do.

Then the cat, who before this would not allow any one in her yard, actually coaxed the abandoned cat into the outer shed where her meals were served, and fed her in that way till the people came back. After that she would not allow the cat there any more than before.—[Our Four-Footed Friends.]

A Clear Case.

LITTLE Miss Kohlmaat had lost a much-beloved dog and had mourned it for many weeks. One day she happened to see the familiar, hairy, gray nose sticking out from the luxurious wraps of a fashionable carriage. A handsomely-dressed woman sat beside him. "Cousin" was in strange company, but there was no mistaking the half-sad, half-whimsical blink of his eyes.

The carriage was going very slowly and was near the pavement. With a cry of delight the little girl called "Crackers!"

The dog gave a whine of joy, and sprang in a long curving bound to the side of his little mistress. She wriggled and shakes that almost broke him in two, he jumped about her and licked her hands for some time.

But the woman in the carriage glared angrily. The coachman drew up at the curb, and the woman tried to get back the dog.

"But he's my dog," said the little girl.

"No, it is my dog," said the woman, "and if you let go him I shall call an officer."

"But he is mine!" insisted Miss Kohlmaat. "He loves me, and he doesn't pay any 'tention to you."

"Come, come, my child, give him up at once!"

"I'll prove that he's mine," replied the child, with determination.

By this time quite a crowd of passers-by had collected, and the girl, with the dog in her arms, faced her antagonist as a lawyer faces a jury.

"Can your dog stand up and beg?" said she.

"Yes," answered the woman.

"Can he jump through a hoop?"

"Yes."

"Can he lie down and play dead?"

"Yes."

"Can he dance on his hind feet?"

"Yes."

"Can he say his prayers?"

"Yes."

Closing her arms tightly about the dog, she cried, triumphantly:

"Well, this dog can't. He is mine, then," and she walked away with him.—[Chicago Post.]

He Knew the Sign.

"I HAVE heard of express horses that became expert in 'picking up call cards' that the driver had left to do but get out at each stop and collect his wages," said Manager C. M. Days. "The story is true. One horse in New York has such an eye for business he takes in upper stories as well as ground floors, never misses a trick. Sounds fishy, doesn't it? I believe it, nevertheless. The trick is done by a who stop their horses in every instance a few feet before reaching the sign or call card of their owner and after an affectionate pat or caress take up the sign and wave it at their dumb partner."

"Continual association with the same card has brought the eyesight of the horse until he knows it well. The horse falls into the habit of stopping at the sign as readily as the driver. Now, we have a horse in Denver. He is a big, intelligent bay named of Dick, which I purchased at Longmont a couple of years ago. Frank Herrick, his driver, is a pet and companion of him, 'munches' him with candy, a lump of sugar, an apple or such."

"Lately he has noticed that Dick would stop being told to do so every time a call card was seen. He would go to the right and stop, then, if the sign was on the left, he would cut across and fetch it in front of it, and nod his head as much as to say, 'Get that package out of that store, and you're in a hurry, too.'"—[Denver News.]

A Gray Squirrel Colony.

BRANDYWINE MANOR has a large colony of squirrels, but no shooting is permitted on the place, the squirrels being the pets of all the residents.

A number of years ago, the late William B. resided in the village, discovered a number of squirrels in the garret of his house, and cared for them. He became imbued with the idea of protecting squirrels in the vicinity. In the garret he made nests for them, and fed all that came. The multiplied rapidly, and they gradually established in the trees in the woodland near his home.

The worst enemy of the gray squirrel is the red squirrel, and Mr. Rettew began a war of extermination against the latter, which he kept up until his son continued the work, and today hundreds of gray squirrels in the woods around the village, and but few red ones. Mr. Rettew considers it his duty to kill a red squirrel found.

During the summer the animals may be seen about the trees in every direction, and they are found in the houses of the residents.—[Press.]

Good Sh

BRIEF ANECDOTES

VARIOUS

Compiled for

The Irishman's Letter.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON the woes of postmaster.

"Why anybody would claimed. 'And yet there are why anybody—just listen, n from my district out near I other day."

"An Irishman came to this n a letter for him."

"There is," says the postm letter, too. There's eleven ce

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"How much is due on her?"

"Eleven cents."

"Well, keep her; she's none a man. 'She don't belong to me."

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Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

The Irishman's Letter.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON was sympathizing with the woes of postmasters.

"Why anybody would be a postmaster!" he exclaimed. "And yet there are hosts of applicants. But why anybody—just listen, now, to what a postmaster from my district out near Danville went through the other day."

"An Irishman came to this man and asked if there was a letter for him."

"There is," says the postmaster, "and it's a big, fat letter, too. There's eleven cents due on it."

"Well," says the Irishman, "just open it and read it to me, will you? My education was neglected in my youth."

"The letter was twenty pages long, but the postmaster read it all through out loud."

"Just read it again," says the Irishman, when he ended, and, being obliging, the postmaster did so:

"Then the Irishman scratched his head and said: 'How much is due on her?'"

"Eleven cents."

"Well, keep her; she's none of mine," said the Irishman. "She don't belong to me." And he walked off."

The Preacher's Rebuke.

SENATOR TURNER of the Alaskan Boundary Commission that is soon to meet in London, said the other day:

"When I go to church, I am as silent as a mouse from the moment I enter till the moment I leave. But I was not always so. In the little Missouri town of Edina, where I was brought up, I was, in my boyhood, a pretty disorderly churchgoer."

"One Sunday, when I was about thirteen, we had a strange minister to preach. I sat with four or five other lads in the rear of the church, and we made a great deal of noise. The stranger put up with us for a long time. Then he looked at us, and everything became very still."

"I hate," he said, "to reprove any disorderly person from the pulpit; in fact, I make it a rule never to do this. Let me tell you why. Once a young man behaved very badly while I was preaching. I spoke to him and his conduct became worse. Again I spoke to him, and again he conducted himself worse. Four or five times I paused to rebuke this young man, and each time he carried on in a more headstrong manner than before. At the end of the service they told me of the mistake I had made, the young man was a lunatic."

The Trick of Bankers.

FRANK CLARK, the promoter of the American Academy of Dramatic Art—a kind of Comedie Francaise for which \$250,000 has been subscribed—was talking the other day about the profit there is in banking.

"Bankers," he said, "are shrewd men, but the shrewdest of them all was an old fellow, now dead, who lived in Carlisle, a Pennsylvania town."

"One day, a patron of this Carlisle banker's, was preparing to set off for Philadelphia to pay \$8000 in cash to workmen. He was going to carry the money himself, but the banker said:

"Look here, my dear Jones, don't carry such a large sum. You might be robbed. Take a draft instead. I'll give you a draft for \$8000; you'll hand this in at my Philadelphia bank, and they'll give you there your \$8000 in cash."

"What will this draft cost me?" Jones asked.

"Only one per cent, or \$80," the banker replied.

"Naturally Jones agreed to take the draft, and, as he was ready to depart, it was given to him, with a small bundle, carefully sealed."

"Just hand this bundle to the president of the Philadelphia bank, along with the draft, will you?" the banker said.

"Jones said he would, and journeyed down to the city, where, the sealed package under his arm. He entered the Philadelphia bank, saw the president, and handed him the draft and the package. The president looked at the draft, and then, breaking the package's seal, took out of it the \$8000 in greenbacks which it contained. The money he handed over to Jones."

"Now, you see, had paid \$80 for the privilege of carrying his own money from Carlisle to Philadelphia."

Life in the South.

HERE I had stopped to water my horse by a good-sized roadside pond when an old woman was sitting with a worried look on her lean visage and a good-sized fish on her knotted hand; she hailed me as I came to ride away, and I stopped to see what she wanted.

"What?" said she, "how long kin a man krittler be in the water?"

"An average," replied I, "is about a minute, but extreme cases have been known when they have stayed longer."

"Well, this is one of them there exceptional cases," she said, "I believe, is four minutes."

"That's a long time," I said, "for a krittler to be in the water, isn't it?"

"You know Josh Birdsell?" she asked.

"I don't believe I do."

"I don't know how I kin tell yeh of yeh don't know the krittler?"

"I might tell me, anyhow."

"You try," she said, "I mightn't."

"Josh has been settin' up with me a-holdin' a fish on three years now. Stranger, wouldn't you think that he had serious intentions?"

"I wouldn't," she said, "I wouldn't."

"What I 'lowed, an' when he come over ter my house this mornin' an' 'lowed that he was figgerin' on marryin' the Widder Benson—wall, that's when it come off! He lit inter the road a-movin' an' with me jest clost enuff ter tech his coat tails, but not clost enuff ter git a bolt onto 'em. That's erbout all, 'ceptin' when he got this fur he dived inter the water yere, an' I ben waitin' fer him ever sence."

"Why! He must be drowned!"

"Dye reckon?"

"Why, he must be."

"Then yeh don't reckon they's any use o' my waitin' any longer?"

"I should think not!"

"Then I reckon I'll be joggin' along. Nice day."—[Houston Post.]

Forty Acres for a "Yaller Dog."

ONE of the most entertaining and most profitable speakers at the negro conference this year was a woman, Mrs. Lucy Nelson of Dadeville, Ala. This woman had passed beyond the gingham sunbonnet stage, in which so many women yet come to the meetings. She wore a neat jacket, a fur collar around her throat and a becoming hat, although the garments were not so expensive as to seem out of place in such a company. Mrs. Nelson is very black, a shiny black.

"Do the people in your community own homes, Mrs. Nelson?" asked Booker T. Washington.

"I thinks they's fixin' to 'em, sah."

"But do they own them?"

"A heap of times you can't jest tell, sah. But they's holdin' 'em down."

"Do you own your home?"

"Yes, sah, I do," proudly. "And I can tell you just how I got it. I swapped a puppy dog for it."

The conference laughed.

"Huh?" said Mr. Washington.

"Yes, sah," the woman persisted. "I means jest what I says."

"Tell us about it."

"Well, it was this way. When I started I didn't have nothing at all but jest a little yaller puppy dog. I took the little dog over to my brother-in-law's. He had eight little bits of pig, oh, jest so little, and I swapped the puppy with him for one of the pigs. It was such a little pig it didn't look like it could live, but I nursed it good, and I prayed to the Lord to make that little pig come forward to do me good, and the pig lived and grew. The first year I turned her out, and when she came back in the fall she brought me seven little pigs with her. That was my start. I never had to buy any meat sence. This winter I've killed three hogs, and I've got another at home now ready to kill. I've got forty acres of land now, all paid for, and a home, and it all come from that one little puppy."

"Don't you hear that," exclaimed Mr. Washington, "you men? I wish some of you would go home and swap some of your dogs for pigs."—[Boston Transcript.]

Chipped in for the License.

THREE colored persons entered the County Clerk's office, and after doing a few "stunts" in cake-walk style, they halted at the desk where marriage licenses are issued.

"Something we can do for you?" said the license clerk, as he opened the book and disclosed the names of a great many who had taken the road "for better or for worse."

The colored man smiled and looked just a little sheepish, but when the bride-to-be prodded him a couple of times in the ribs, he said:

"Yes, sah; you sho' can do sumpin' fo' us. We's kindly got our haid together and thought we'd get married. Dis am de place whar you all gives out the license, ain't it?"

"Yes, sir, this is the place, and if you've got the money to pay for them we can have them ready for you in three winks of a cat's eye," replied the clerk.

"We sho' got that," chuckled the sister of the bride, as she pulled a purse from the lower part of her dress skirt. "I'm dis here woman's sistah, and I'd be a mighty po' one if I didn't he'p her out on her wedding day." She and the other two soon had money enough collected to pay for the license, and then the usual questions came up.

"Where were you born?" asked the clerk.

"Who, me?" answered the man.

"Yes, you," replied the clerk.

"I'se bo'n in Kaintucky, I was, and so was de lady dat I am goin' to marry."

"How old are you?"

"Who, me? Lo'd, mister, I'm old enough to eat hay. 'Spects I'se past 21 all right."

"Ever been married before?"

"No, sir, boss. I'se been too busy makin' an honest livin' to get married."

Then they got their license, and the justice began his task.

After they were married the sister who came with them said:

"Now you'se sho' done gone and done it. But I'se goin' to wish you all well, and I hopes he'll make enough to keep you in coal an' keep enough in the house to eat without yo' takin' in washin'." Well, good evenin', mistah clerk. And they took their departure with the best of wishes of the office force.—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

How Jimson Went to Bed.

YOUNG Jimson and his wife went out to the country the other Saturday, telling the domestic that they would spend the night at Jimson's brother's. Arriving there, they found that Jimson's brother's family-in-law had descended upon him from all parts and in legions, so that there was not even a mantelpiece to sleep on; so after dinner they came home.

"Please give me the key," said Jimson, at the top of the fifth flight. "Of course, Katie is out."

"Jimmie, I gave you the key this morning, and told you particularly not to lose it."

"Yes," said Jimson, "and called me back when I was halfway downstairs, and took it back. Where is it?"

"On the bureau, of course," said Mrs. Jimson, cheerily.

"Isn't it nice that I remember where it is. I can just see where I put it."

"If you had an X-ray arm to put through an X-ray door, as well as X-ray eyes," said Jimson, with gloom, "it might be better. Can your Roentgen mind suggest any method of getting into our peaceful home?"

"I have it!" cried Mrs. Jimson, clapping her hands. "You know the Smalls have just gone out of the opposite apartment! Well, you go through there and out on their fire escape to ours, and then open the kitchen window."

"Yes," said Jimson, "that's nice. Katie always locks and bars the window when I have no key, and leaves it wide open when I have mine and yours and hers and two or three spare ones. Oh, yes, that's a fine scheme."

"Now, don't get sarcastic. All you've got to do is to take my diamond ring and cut out a little square in the glass to put your hand through and then unlock the catch."

"Your what ring?" retorted Jimson. "Do you think that glass can be cut with glass such as—"

"It's the engagement ring you gave me," said Mrs. Jimson, mildly.

"That's it," replied Jimson, "interrupting again. If you had let me finish I was going to say that I wouldn't spoil a fine diamond by trying to cut common or garden glass with it. You annoy me terribly sometimes, Mrs. Jimson."

Mrs. Jimson remained discreetly silent for a few moments while Jimson glowered at the door.

"You might break the glass, you know," she finally hinted.

Jimson departed grimly, and soon the sound of smashing glass echoed by all the cats in the neighborhood was heard. He turned the catch, opened the window and walked down the hall, wiping with a dishcloth the blood off his hand, which he had cut, and found his wife cheerfully lighting the gas.

"I beat you! I beat you!" she exclaimed, gleefully.

"How did you get in?" demanded Jimson, hoarsely.

"Why, just after you left to break in the window I remembered I had told Katie to leave the door unlatched for just such an emergency, and I thought it would be such fun to surprise you. I beat you in! I beat you in!"

Jimson went to bed.—[New York Evening Post.]

A Disappointment.

BOOTH TARKINGTON, author of "Beaucaire," "The Two Vanrevels," "The Hole in the Doughnut" and other successes, has disappointed us.

Mr. Tarkington was selected as the proper person to place Senator Fairbanks in nomination for reelection. He did so the other day in the hall of the Indiana State Senate. We have waited until we secured an authorized version of his nominating speech, and now we are pained to be compelled to remark that it is of the stump stumpy. We are not going to quote it. We thought Mr. Tarkington would rise, with the light of genius at its fullest voltage blazing from his eyes, and enthrall his audience with something like this:

"Gentlemen: I am mos' gratify to mak' some little speech before you. Even as the rose which has hang her head through the night, lift' herself with grace an' gladness to tell the world that the sun is about due, so do I lift' myself up to announce the dawn of greatness. Gentlemen, I have found it. I need not mention the name of the gran' man who is to give us light an' joy. I need not go into the petty detail, an' if there is one here who say that I do so need, then I shall be mos' happy to have one cup of coffee with him on the bank of the canal!"

Then Mr. Tarkington would have swept his rapier over his head five or six times, bowed a few bows, and glided gracefully and backwardly from the view of his listeners. We looked for some such third-act climax as that. But, no.

The disappointment would not have been so keen, even, had Mr. Tarkington risen in his place, spat out a chunk of tobacco, hitched up his trousers, scratched his ear, and said:

"Fellow-citizens: I ain't much of an orayter, ner I ain't never tried to be, nuther, but I'm here to state th't we been a-projickin' roun' lookin' fer greatness. An' now we c'n find it 'thout a search warrant. I want ter say th't I had my ruthers I'd a heap ruther see good ol' Charley Fairbanks nominyated ag'in than mos' any person else you c'd find in indyanny ef you raked th' State 'th a fine-tooth comb an' a microscope!"

But Mr. Tarkington was neither Harkness, Beaucaire, nor even Tarkington.

Truly, there is a rift in every lute and a hole in every doughnut.—[Chicago Tribune.]

The Way it Will Be.

THE low moon hung above the hemlocks on the distant horizon, and the little birds twittered sleepily upon their nests in the great trees of the garden. The darkness hung its sable curtains over wood and wold, and the soft night had put on its pajamas and buttoned them with the ethereal stars. Geraldine Van Valkingvildt stood by the marble fountain with her lily hand resting on the base of the statue of Psyche. Now and again her high-born brow wrinkled its soft front in girlish perplexity.

"Why," she asked herself, wonderingly, "does not Harold de Graeme teslagraph his Geraldine? He promised me—"

A shock came from the ground through the marble statue of Psyche and communicated itself to Geraldine's fair hand. It was Harold de Graeme's teslagraphic signal!

Geraldine took her jewel-studded teslagraph from her bosom and pressed the button. It was already tuned in harmony with Harold's teslagraph, and communication was at once opened up across the haunting waste of space.

"The bold thing!" exclaimed Geraldine, smiling softly to herself. "He is teslagraphing me a kiss. Wow!"

Her shrill shriek rang out.

"He is sending along the thrill!"

Geraldine seized her teslagraph and worked the button rapidly.

"Dearie," she sent the message softly hurtling through the earth strata, "if you were here, you bold thing, I would slap you!"

The low moon sank below the horizon, the birds in the trees ceased in their twittering calls and the night was still. A holy hush hung over the tall lilies bending on their graceful stems, and all the garden slept.—[Minneapolis Journal.]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners... Los Angeles grape grower bunced in New York... Rainbow of hope spans industrial world... John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April... Bloodhound detects alleged

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.
President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission was not recommended to

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are Judge George Gray of Delaware; Labor

"LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER"
THE MOST MARVELOUS
OF THIS WORLD
AUTHOR.—X.Y.



Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far Afield.



How True Merit Was Recognized.

THERE was at Amadan a celebrated academy, of which the first statute was: "The academicians shall think much, write little, and speak the very least possible." It was called "The Silent Academy," and there was not a true scholar in Persia who was not ambitious to be admitted to it.

Dr. Zeb, author of an excellent little book, entitled "The Bailout," learned in his province that there was a vacancy in the Silent Academy. Thereupon he set out, and, upon arriving at Amadan, presented himself at the academy, and sent this note to the president: "Dr. Zeb humbly requests the vacant place." But the doctor and his note arrived too late, for the place had already been filled.

The academy was annoyed at this mishap; it had received, a little unwillingly, a fine wit whose light and lively eloquence called forth the admiration of the court, and it saw itself reduced to refusing Dr. Zeb, the scourge of prattlers, and such a philosopher! The president hardly knew how to communicate this disagreeable news, but, after considering a little, he filled a large cup so full of water that a drop more would make the liquid overflow, then he signaled for the candidate to be introduced.

Dr. Zeb appeared with that simple and modest demeanor which always attends true merit. The president arose, and without offering a single word, showed him with a look of disappointment the emblematic cup—that cup so precisely full that nothing could be added to it. The doctor understood the inference—that there was no longer a place in the academy; but, without losing courage, he thought he could make it clear that a super-numerary academician would derange nothing. He saw a rose leaf that had fallen from the vase, and he laid it delicately on the surface of the water, and did it so well that not a single drop overflowed.

At this ingenious answer they all clapped their hands, and, setting aside the rules for that day, Dr. Zeb was received by acclamation. Thereupon he inscribed his name in the register, and it only remained for him to pronounce some word of thanks, according to usage. But, as a truly silent academician, he conveyed his thanks without saying a word. He wrote in the margin the figures 100—the number of his new fellow-members; then, putting a zero before the number (0100), he wrote below: "They will be worth neither more nor less."

The president replied to the modest doctor with as much politeness as ready wit. He put the figure 1 before the number 100 (1100), and wrote: "They will be worth ten times as much."—[Translated from the French by S. K.]

Floating Gardens.

THE surface of Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco, in Mexico, are literally dotted with floating farms. The lakes are situated about ten feet higher than the Texcoco Lake, and separated from it by several hills. Lake Xochimilco, absolutely clear water wells up from the bottom, forming the famous "ojos de agua," or springs, which are thirty to forty and more feet in depth. Much of Lake Xochimilco, perhaps half of its face, is filled with the celebrated chinampas or "floating gardens." These comprise hundreds of islands surrounded by wide and narrow canals, with a large stretch of water here and there. The origin of these islands are floating masses of entangled peat, rushes, moss and grass, which are caught, combined and anchored by stakes or long saplings of willows and poplars driven into the muddy ground, where they soon take root. The fertile mud is ladled up from the bottom, heaped upon the float, which thereby is converted into an island proper, until a garden is produced in which are cultivated quantities of all kinds of flowers, melons, pumpkins, gourds and all other produce. The larger islands are mostly surrounded by tall poplars, planted in rows along the edges, thus forming a firm boundary. Undue shade is prevented by lopping off the side branches. None of the islands is higher than a foot or two; some are now firm enough to support houses. The depth of the water averages perhaps five to ten feet.—[Philadelphia Record.]

A Cavern in the Prairies.

AT A SPOT eleven miles southeast of this place, in the level prairie upland, is an opening about forty feet in diameter and sixty feet in depth. By clinging to its rocky and precipitous walls a person may descend to the bottom and there find the openings to the two caves, one leading westward and the other to the east. For years this cave has been known as Rock Prairie Cave. It is one of the most striking natural curiosities in the Chickasaw nation. The caves are of unknown length and through one rushes a subterranean stream of great depth in places and of icy coldness. Exploring parties have ventured into these labyrinths for hundreds of yards, but the danger of becoming lost has prevented a thorough examination of the underground passages.

The cave leading westward is easiest of access, and contains a number of spacious chambers. The room is about seventy feet square and fifty feet from the floor to the ceiling. The floor is obstructed with huge bowlders. The darkness and stillness are intense. Picnic parties sometimes go there, and with a large bowlder for a table eat their luncheons in the glare of torches that cast uncanny shadows along the massive walls.

Timid persons hesitate in venturing into the depths of the eastern cave. The passage slants downward at an angle that compels the explorer to crawl and slip and slide for nearly one hundred feet before reaching a spot where a person may stand upright and walk safely. From the darkness echoes the sound of rushing water, which later is found to be a stream which runs from eight to thirty feet in

width and from six inches to many feet in depth. Men have waded in the stream until the water reached their chins and then gone in a boat to points where they were unable to touch bottom with the longest oars. A farmer carried his boat into the cave several years ago to follow the stream to its end. At a depth estimated to be 200 feet below the surface of the ground is a natural bridge formed by a huge stone that fell across the stream. The water plunges underneath this bridge like a millrace. A boat can be pulled over the bridge, however, and launched on the other side. About 100 feet below the bridge the stream widens into a broad, deep pool, with a high vaulted roof. Beautiful stalagmites and stalactites adorn the chamber. Two hundred feet below this pool the passage is difficult. It is claimed that this cave has been explored for a mile.

The stream is believed to find its outlet at a spring about three miles from the entrance to the cave. The spring is of great size and volume and flows with remarkable swiftness. In the rainy season this spring boils and gushes as if choked with the flood of water that pours from its mouth. The stream in Rock Prairie Cave rises when there is a heavy rainfall in the surrounding country, and the increased flow of both spring and stream at such times is taken as evidence that they are connected.—[Oklahoma State Capital.]

An Ecclesiastical Prison.

AN INTERESTING description has been published in a Vienna newspaper of a monastery at Soudal, in the Russian province of Vladimir, which is used as a prison for priests and laymen who are guilty of religious offenses.

Prisoners are only sent to Soudal by special decree of the Czar, who, however, accepts the advice of M. Pobiedonostzeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek church.

At present there are about 210 prisoners there, and they include two princes, one count, two barons, one general, four bishops, sixteen common soldiers, fifty-two officers, 124 priests and one shoemaker. They are treated with severity, and undergo solitary confinement in gloomy cells. Many prisoners become insane after a brief period, while the weaker ones soon die from want of light, air and proper nourishment.

The prisoner most recently sentenced is a priest named Cvietkoff, and the offenses for which he was sent there are typical. Cvietkoff disputed the Holy Synod's right to rule absolutely over the church as a whole, and advocated the formation of a council of clergy to advise and to a certain extent control the synod. This sufficed to bring about his sentence to life imprisonment at Soudal.—[London Express.]

The Captive Bat.

A SMALL wooden box on the third floor of Sadlers, Bryan & Stratton Business College, at 10 and 12 North Charles street, holds captive a bat of the ordinary "leather wing" species which, according to all accounts, has had the remarkable experience of being imprisoned within a brick wall for thirty-two years, and yet lives to his disapproval at any one who lifts the lid of the box to examine it.

The bat was discovered on last Wednesday walled up in a small cavity made by a broken brick. The cavity had been plastered over with mortar, and, while it is possible that some air may have entered the miniature tomb, the entrance of food or light was practically impossible. In the same cavity was also found the dead body of another bat. This one was dried into the semblance of a piece of black cloth, which rapidly disintegrated when exposed to the air.

The live bat, according to the statement of Albert Parks, a carpenter, who discovered it, appeared to feel quite lively and flew around the room. Blinded by the light, it knocked against a rafter, fell to the floor and was captured. The cavity in which the bat was found is said to have been closed up and not reopened since that part of the building was erected in 1871.—[Baltimore Correspondence New York Sun.]

Winter in the Woods.

"THERE is pleasure and independence in the winter life in the lumber woods that is more than recompense for its many disagreeable conditions," said one who has had personal experience in that life. "The wholesome exercise, the pure, brisk, spicy air, the very isolation of the woods, where, for weeks none in the camp sees anything of the outside world or even hears from it, conduce to good appetite and good digestion, hence to health and cheerfulness and content, so that even the tyro in the camp can join with a good heart in this lusty song of the woodmen, with which generations of their robust forebears were wont to begin their labor or round out the evening in the fire-lit cabin:

"The music of our burnished ax
Shall make the woods resound,
And many a lofty, ancient pine
Shall tumble to the ground.
At night, around our good campfire,
We'll sing while rude winds blow;
Oh, we'll range the wild woods over
As a lumbering we go."

"The companionship of the lumber camp is anything but refined. The food is by no means dainty. One does not wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams on a spring mattress, for the couch may be a straw-tick in a boarded bunk on a pile of fragrant hemlock or spruce boughs on the cabin floor, as he may choose. When he turns in for the night, if he were blind his nose would tell him that felt boots and woolen stockings, in use all day in the snow, were drying by the fire. But freedom is in the air. Sickness or poor appetite is unknown. The food, though coarse,

is well cooked. A bad cook in a lumber camp would run out of it without delay.

"A lumber camp is a true democracy. Every man is as good as his brother, but no better. A malcontent is shunned by his fellows until he either sees his life and him and he leaves it.

"Nothing like a life in the woods gives such opportunity for the practical study of animals in the wild. Then the prowling bear hides away under the roots of some fallen tree, in the hollow log, or even beneath a coverlet of snow.

"The cunning coon snuggles in some hollow crevice in the rocks and sleeps away the cold days and nights, his family huddled about him. The woodcock curls himself up in the dry knolls far beneath the snow. The frisky squirrel tucks himself and his nut away in their leafy nest in the crotch of some old or chestnut tree, and lives like a king on the store of nuts he and she have worked all through the year to gather. The hedgehog rolls himself up in some snug retreat and sleeps.

"And meantime those winged challengers of the hawks, the owls, the woodpeckers, the little chickadees and others that scorn to seek the South when old Boreas blows, screech and hoot and hammer and twit, seeking food and pleasure.

"Whatever animal or bird does the woodman know. He knows more about them than books or booksellers. Daily he learns from the woods something new of animal and plant and tree, and knows well that though he continues daily and nightly of and among them, he has not years enough to live—even if he be of the longest—wherein to learn it all."—[New York Sun.]

Snow Bucking on Pike's Peak.

SNOW bucking on Pike's Peak is tedious and slow work for laborers, and the only enthusiasts who start are men who have never tried it before. The order is given there is always a full complement of men. The second or third day finds an army of settlers that would appall other railroad managers. In instance, if the day is too cool, nothing can be done by shoveling because the snow is too solidly packed. It is too sunshiny, then the men are blinded. The work is done with a snow blind or veil over the face of the men. It not only blinds them, but reflection of the sun on these great masses of snow suits in a burn that would make the soverain sunburn feel like a cooling lotion.

When a person goes blind in the glare of the sun there is not much in the way of a remedy for it. Some relief is experienced by digging holes in the banks of the snow, and, after covering the head with a blanket, by lying there for hours. As a rule, the men are required to go below and give up the task for several days. It is a curious sight to see the half-blind and scared workmen constantly wending their way to the station below, disgusted at their defeat in nature.

Mechanically the bucking of snow above the level of a flat car. It is so slotted as to dip between the ties as well as over the extensions of the ties. The snow is so placed at an angle that when it goes up the slope it is almost level with the tracks. When this is done into a drift the snow is forced back on the car.

It is in the deep drifts that the danger of the work is experienced. Men are sent forward with shovels and trenches along each side of the tracks. They dig the top of the drifts or tunnel under them. The section is mapped out then the scoop is brought down on the mass. It is not always a safe proposition to guess just where the mass is going to fall. A few weeks after the road is opened the large snowdrifts to be seen along the tracks and in the deep gulches. They are relics of the mastery of man over elements.

Sometimes this work has to be done over a number of times before the road is considered safe. A bucking expedition of two weeks, and sometimes more, is congratulating themselves, an unexpected snow has broken over the mountains and all the work is done. Years of experience have taught the men to charge to select the right time for beginning work. The same sagacity as the farmer who reads the clouds indicating when he must begin planting.

A Snake Charmer.

MARSHALL F. WILDER was recently seen by Mr. Vanderbilt, whose charity is displayed in ways of which the general public wots but little. He is certain the inmates of one of the Keokuk Asylums. After the entertainment the humorist was on a tour of inspection about the place. Some of the patients were still highly delirious, and showed mad ravings in a manner to make even the shudder. One of them suddenly roared that it was full of snakes, and was wild in the imaginary reptiles. Suddenly he changed his mind and declared that there was a woman in the room who was a snake charmer.

"She must have been a snake charmer," said Wilder, as they moved on to the next ward. Times.

OUR MATER

WHAT IS BEING DO OF PROD

Compiled for

[The Times will be pleased to receive brief, plainly-written articles, regarding important developments in business territory, such articles to be operation, or about to begin, exclusive enterprises.]

Lemon Beverages.

WOOD & COMPANY OF No

on the market a number of pure lemon juice, distilled solely from fresh fruit, of wholesome refreshing shape of alcohol and absolutely pure, carefully and scientifically prepared developed after much experiment. "California Lemon Juice" is the unsweetened juice of sound fresh lemons, clarified so that it retains the effluvia of the fresh fruit unimpure time and in any climate.

"California Lime-Lemon Juice" is a pure lemon juice, by comparison with this juice shows a greater density, gains more citric acid. Those prefer it in the same way as the lemon good results.

"California Lemon Squash" is a pure lemon juice of sound fresh fruit, in this drink the acidity peculiar to a degree which makes it grateful and a most efficacious drink. There is said to be no drink like it in the United States.

"California Lemon Syrup" is a pure lemon juice and the natural flavor. "California Lemonade Crystals" is a pure lemon juice and can be prepared as soda fountains.

A Beautiful Valley.

E. ROWE sends the following

ing Escondido: Escondido is situated in San Diego county, in an air line from San Diego, on the ocean. It is on the Santa Fé Railroad. The Escondido Valley is unquestionably one of the most beautiful sections of Southern California. It has never been a failure of crops in the history of the valley. During all the dry years preceding this one it gets from five to ten inches more rainfall than San Diego county, and the Escondido Valley Center and Smith Mountain increased proportion of rain, as the distance from the ocean is greater; but more fog, which evens the moisture question.

The bugbear of this community has been about 15,000 acres, more or less, of Escondido Valley was organized into the Escondido district, under the unfortunate Wright law. It gave this district plenty of irrigation purposes, through the Escondido Irrigation Company, which holds 1150 million gallons of water; but the Escondido Valley, under the Wright law, has never been able to get the water. The California Legislature has enacted a law that the land holders to pay off, or come to the Escondido today sees daylight ahead. The Escondido Valley is now buying their own homes, and are now improving their places, and are sanguine of being able to dispose of them satisfactorily. Settlers are coming in, and homes and ranches, without any fear of the Wright law.

Escondido's merchants do a large business. There are two general stores here. They draw their supplies from San Diego.

This valley has beautiful sites for homes. The Escondido Valley is a beautiful valley, with its knolls overlooking the city. It has a climate for the culture of grapes without irrigation. The Escondido Valley has a growing income of \$2300 was taken from the Escondido Valley. Wine grapes are in demand. The Escondido Valley is a beautiful valley, with its knolls overlooking the city.

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The Development of the Great Southwest.

OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plain-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in progress, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Lemon Beverages.

WOOD & COMPANY of North Pasadena have placed on the market a number of products manufactured solely from fresh California lemons in the shape of wholesome refreshing drinks, entirely free from alcohol and absolutely pure. These products are carefully and scientifically prepared by special processes developed after much experiment and expense.

"California Lemon Juice" is the natural hand-pressed sweetened juice of sound fresh lemons preserved and clarified so that it retains the efficacious acids and volatile oils of the fresh fruit unimpaired for any length of time and in any climate.

"California Lime-Lemon Juice" is prepared from lemon juice. By comparison with foreign lime juices this juice shows a greater density and therefore contains more citric acid. Those preferring lime juice may use it in the same way as the lemon juice with equally good results.

"California Lemon Squash" is an acid drink made from the pure juice of sound fresh lemons sweetened. In this drink the acidity peculiar to the lemon is reduced to a degree which makes it highly palatable and grateful and a most efficacious drink to quench thirst. There is said to be no drink like it manufactured in the United States.

"California Lemon Syrup" is a sweet drink with a rich heavy body and the natural flavor of the fruit.

"California Lemonade Crystals" is concentrated pure lemon juice and can be prepared as desired.

These drinks are now on sale at grocers, druggists and soda fountains.

A Beautiful Valley.

E. ROWE sends the following particulars regarding Escondido:

Escondido is situated in San Diego county, twenty-five miles from San Diego, fifteen miles from the coast. It is on the Santa Fé Railroad, and, for size, produces more than any other point on the system. The Escondido Valley is unquestionably one of the most beautiful sections of Southern California. There has never been a failure of crops in the valley, even during all the dry years preceding this one of fine rains. From five to ten inches more rain than the coast lands of San Diego county, and the back country country, Valley Center and Smith Mountain, get the same increased proportion of rain, as the altitude and distance from the ocean is greater; but Escondido has a fog, which evens the moisture question up somewhat.

The big heart of this community has in the past been about 15,000 acres, more or less, of the Escondido valley was organized into the Escondido Irrigation district under the unfortunate Wright law, which gave this district plenty of irrigation water for purposes, through the Escondido Irrigation law, holds 1150 million gallons of water; still through similar provisions, made people here, and prospectors, timid about improvements. Recently, however, the California Legislature has enacted a law permitting the land holders to pay off, or compromise with, the bondholders dissolving from under the Wright law, Escondido today sees daylight ahead of it. Residents, who formerly paid rents rather than to risk investing are now buying their own homes; owners of property are now improving their places, and the people are beginning to be able to dispose of the bond question. Settlers are coming in and purchasing homes and ranches, without any fear of losing the land in the end.

Escondido's merchants do a large business. There are two general stores here. They draw from a large territory.

The valley has beautiful sites for homes on innumerable overlooking the city. It has good land and is well adapted for the culture of grapes without irrigation, and for the culture of oranges and lemons without irrigation. The income of \$2800 was taken from ten acres of grapes this year. Wine grapes are in demand by all the markets. Chickens do well.

Escondido is the Wright law. Escondido has some of the cheapest and best land in the world on the market. It is being gradually raised in value and without the market entirely since the enactment of the law permitting the water bonds to be taken up to Escondido is forging ahead and will, in time, prove that it should have been in the past if it were not for the Wright law labored under, which, happily, now has been removed.

Arboriculture.

There are some suggestions from Arboriculture as to the value of eucalyptus wood for something besides lumber.

W. Gillespie of San José is using the lumber of the blue gum for wagon work, for which he considers it well adapted. He also manufactures on a large scale the inferior part of the wood. By a test the blue gum wood is found to be 30 per cent. stronger than that of white oak and 20 per cent. stronger

than black locust. Mr. Gillespie had one tree cut in Santa Clara county which made 1750 feet of lumber, board measure, besides three cords of wood. Such lumber is worth \$50 per thousand feet as it runs at the mill. A blue gum tree on the grounds of Mr. Leib at San José is thirty years old and measures five and one-half feet in diameter and 175 feet in height. It could be cut into 6000 feet of lumber worth \$300. The inside of the residence of Charles S. Rogers is finished with eucalyptus wood exquisitely beautiful.

Curing Chile Peppers.

THE Anaheim Gazette has the following regarding a new enterprise at Tustin:

"Not until recently has an effort been made to cure the Chile pepper, perhaps because its nutritious qualities have been but little understood and probably also because it is quite a complicated process.

"The pepper is of a scarlet hue, a full-grown one measures from six to eight inches in length and it grows on a plant about two and one-half feet high. The scent of the fresh pepper is said to be very healthful.

"In the early autumn a pepper field furnishes pleasant out-of-door work for a group of young women and boys who strip the plants of their red pods and pile them in huge baskets, which are then carted to the factory which is located at Tustin. This factory, the property of C. E. Utt, is the next largest in the State and is operated in a warehouse on the corner of Maine and Hotel streets. Mr. Utt is a man of many enterprises and shrewdly chose this building for his pepper business that he might utilize the engine belonging to the water works next door, which is also under his direction, as a means of fanning the hot air, produced by the furnace, through the peppers.

"The pepper pickers string the peppers in bunches ten feet long then join the ends in a hard knot, making a double-row bunch five feet long.

"These strings are suspended from nails in the ceiling of the evaporating room and the 'baskets' or sliding frames containing trays of loose pods are pushed into the area heated by the hot air which describes a circle, being fanned by the mill fresh from the engine into the evaporating room then, as it cools, it is sent back through pipes in the loft above. A steady heat of 130 degrees is maintained for nine days, at the end of which time the pods are limp and pliable but when the room is allowed to cool they resume their former degree of toughness.

"After the evaporating process is completed the pods are sorted. In this business there is no waste, as refuse pods make excellent chicken feed when ground to bits. The good ones are packed in sacks holding about sixty pounds and taken to the station from which they are shipped to the neighboring cities, the greatest quantity going to Los Angeles. As yet no shipments have been sent East for all raised here are consumed by Southern California as a favorite vegetable for soups, stews, etc., and many eat them raw. In the handling of the peppers Mr. Utt is as particular as if they were the most dainty of delicacies and could not be washed."

Arizona Granite.

THE Arizona Granite Company is the style of a new corporation which is to develop the large bodies of granite found in the mountains six miles south of Phoenix. The granite is the same used in the construction of the lower story of the Territorial Capital and is of the finest quality. Favorable railway rates have been secured to the Coast, and the company will attempt to market a part of its product in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mines and Prospects.

PROF. W. L. WATTS of Los Angeles, for thirteen years assistant in the field to the California State Mining Bureau, now engaged in private work, has issued a circular entitled "Some Data Requisite for Mining Reports," from which the following is an extract. It will interest those who are engaged in developing mining claims in this section:

"The first thing to be considered about a mining proposition is: Is it a mine or a prospect? If it is a mine, is it one from which ore can be profitably extracted? If not a paying mine, all suggestions as to its being made to pay by further development should be carefully scrutinized. If it is a prospect, it must be borne in mind that its value is prospective, and that such value is very much less than that of a mine in which the dimensions of a remunerative ore body have been ascertained. As far as circumstances will permit, a report on a mine should cover the following points: The topographical and geological features of the mine and the district in which it is situated, and the character of the mineral deposit, both with regard to its structure and composition. The report should be accompanied by maps, cross-sections and photographs, showing the dimensions of the property, the topography, workings above and under ground, the structure, and the known and probable extent of the ore body. Average samples of the ore body and of the different materials composing the ore body should be taken in a sufficient number of places and carefully assayed. If the ore is free-milling, the relative value of the free gold and sulphurets should be given. In the case of other ores, there should be an analysis showing the composition of the ore, and the metallurgical process most suitable for treating it should be designated. In the case of smelting ores the question of fluxes must also be dealt with, and not only the analysis of the ores, but also of available deposits of limestone and iron, must be given. The cost of labor, fuel and transportation, the supply of water and timber and the climatic conditions must be gone into. Moreover, the probable output of ore and the cost of mining and treating the same must be set forth. Lastly, the

history of the mine and the title should be carefully considered, and the record of mines should receive attention which are situated on the same lead as the mine under investigation, or near by, and in a similar formation to the mine reported on. In cases where the limited amount of development entitles a proposition to be classed only as a prospect, as many as possible of the points mentioned should be dealt with and especial regard should be paid to geological details. It is often expedient to make a preliminary reconnaissance of a mining property before examining it in detail; but it is unwise to invest in a mine without an extensive examination of the same, and, if practicable, having a mill test made on a large quantity of the ore. In the case of placer mines, a contour map of the territory should be made and the probable course of the channel or channels should be delineated. Wells should be sunk to bed-rock, and sufficiently close together to demonstrate the general character of the gravel. Most of the wells may be drilled; but some of them must be dug, in order that the character of the bedrock may be ascertained. The material taken from the wells should be carefully washed, each sample speaking for three feet in depth; all changes in the character of the material should be carefully noted, and different materials should be washed separately. Results should be given in values per cubic yard; the available water supply at different seasons of the year; the heads that can be obtained; full information concerning dumpage, existing ditches and flumes, and the possibility and cost of making others should be clearly set forth."

Flower Culture.

MRS. THEODOSIA B. SHEPHERD of Ventura, has issued another edition of her illustrated catalogue of flowers and plants, a book of nearly one hundred pages. The business has been incorporated. The firm is now known as the Theodosia B. Shepherd Company consisting of four members, Mrs. Shepherd and her three daughters, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Oaks and Mrs. Kelsey.

Iron in Arizona.

ACCORDING to the Mohave County Miner, there are great deposits of iron along the Bill Williams Fork. In that county, which may have commercial value when the railroad reaches that point.

Southern California Apples.

ACCORDING to the Citigraph, J. E. Wilshire has sold from his orchard in the Yucaipa Valley, above Redlands, 200,000 pounds of apples during the past season, receiving 2 1/2 cents a pound, thus giving him a gross income of \$5000 for one crop.

Indian School.

THE SHERMAN INSTITUTE, an Indian school, is now open at Arlington, Riverside county. The girls all wear dark-blue dresses and white ruffled aprons, and the boys wear dark-blue uniforms. There are 350 pupils in the school. The girls do all the sewing and mending for the pupils.

Albuquerque Woolen Mills.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., has a new woolen factory, which has just commenced operations. It has a cloth capacity of 100,000 yards a day. A department will be devoted to the manufacture of leather, sheep and goats skins being used principally. This department will have a capacity of 600 skins a day. A large wool-scouring mill will also be maintained. The mills will employ more than one hundred men. Electricity will be the motive power.

Gypsum in Santa Barbara.

THERE is said to be a promising gypsum deposit in Northern Santa Barbara county. A tunnel is being run, which has shown up a large amount of gypsum. The deposit was located some years ago by Messrs. Owen and Wood of Santa Barbara, and has passed to the ownership of their heirs.

Aluminum Company.

THE Pacific Aluminum Company recently filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$25,000, of which \$50 has been subscribed. The principal place of business is to be Redlands.

Manufacturing in Riverside.

RIVERSIDE is coming to the front as a manufacturing place, says the Enterprise of that city, which adds:

"As the supply of electricity is increased, through the new contracts held by the city, the advance on this line will be more rapid. When H. A. Landwehr took hold of this manufacturing end of the business prosperity of Riverside and built up the foundry and machine shop on Eighth street, he added an industry that will not only prove a paying one to himself, but will show Riverside in new and advantageous light to the outside world.

"This establishment has secured the contract to build two mills for the Pacific Clay Company of Los Angeles, with mines at Corona, in competition with all of the great establishments of Los Angeles. This is an excellent showing for Riverside, when it can enter the field against the old-established shops of a city of ten times its size.

"The castings in these two mills will weigh over fifteen tons, some single pieces weighing each a ton and a half. This contract would have been impossible before the days of electricity, with the old-time fuel, but perfectly feasible under the present conditions, and Riverside may yet be noted in the mechanical world as it is in the growing of citrus fruits.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grape grower bunched in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in

The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.
WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are

"LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER"
THE MOST MARVELOUS OF THIS WONDERFUL
AUTHOR.—K. L.

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are set out on the dock and sorted. The different shippers have distinguishing marks. The sales are made from a barrel or two, samples are poured out on a table. Lots of from twenty barrels up are sold under the hammer. There are thousands and thousands of barrels in the sheds at a time in London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

A large proportion of Maine apples, as well as western shipments, are forwarded from Boston. This is because there are faster and larger steamers plying between that port and England. The apples and other freight are sent across quicker, and the saving is of great importance for many commodities.

It costs from 50 cents to \$1 to get the apples from this city into the purchasers' hands in England. That, with the cost in this country, brings each barrel up to and exceeds \$2.50 as a rule. Then the auction price may be less than the cost here. It is a hazardous traffic, and the conditions are unreliable from day to day. They are dictated into tight, wet, slightly wet and slacks, according to the shape in which they come out of the ship. These contingencies cannot be foreseen or prepared for, and shippers are often disappointed in not getting the quotations on account of the softening or shaking of the apples during the journey.—[American Cultivator.

Orange Growing Outlook.

The mildness of the present winter is a continued incentive for the maintaining of present orange groves and the planting of new. Since 1895 there has been no destructive freeze, and groves that have been well cared for have arrived at a good state of bearing. Many groves had considerable crops of fruit the past year, and the season continues favorable this production should be maintained the present year.

At present the orange trees are in excellent condition. In some cases only has any damage resulted to the trees from the freezing of the present winter, although on some nights the temperature fell to 28 deg. The position now is that there will be no serious freezing, and it is to be remembered that the worst freeze in the history of orange growers in Florida occurred on the night of February, 1895, and that there has on several occasions been serious injury inflicted in February, and as late as March, to the young fruit and blossoms.

As to the effect of the freezing of the present winter on the fruit, that has unfortunately not escaped in so good condition, and the quality has been seriously affected in some cases. The fruit in our own lot has been almost worthless, and it was in a well sheltered situation and within a few hundred feet of the river front. The exceptions grove owners had gathered and stored their fruit before the last night of freezing. The worst result in the orange growing by the freezing of the present winter has been the hurrying of the orange fruit into the market in an extremely acid condition, but so long as the annual danger continues, they will growers market their fruit in this way and take the chances of its entire loss.—[Halifax Journal.

THE FARM.

Water Supply of Farm Labor.

The appropriation bill for the United States Department of Agriculture carried with it a larger proportion than for the Congressional seed distribution. The bill which the average Congressman ties up to that which is past understanding. The bill makes amendments for the various sections of the department work. We regret, however, that it does not contain an investigation by the department of the subject of farm labor, with a view to advising a remedy to the present unfortunate condition of affairs. Everybody knows the great scarcity of labor throughout the country, and we have all agreed to the fact that the demand on the part of farmers for immigrants is greater than the barge supply. New York can possibly supply. Many agencies are now importing great numbers of more or less competent help from Great Britain and Europe, but immigrants will not come unless assured of places, and assurances cannot be given them because of the contract labor law.

While the situation as to farm labor grows from year to year, and its seriousness is felt by a greater number of farmers throughout the country this spring than before. Yet the number of immigrants into the country is greater than ever before, but it comes largely from southern Europe and from the southern countries that formerly furnished such a large proportion of farm settlers and farm laborers. Congress has not yet moved for Congress to investigate into the matter. We think, however, that the experts of the Department of Agriculture would be likely to accomplish more than a committee of Congress.—[Orange Journal.

Fruit Fair.

Some of the useful things to be credited to the present season is the investigation and exposure of the prevailing frauds supported by the State and sometimes by the "State Agricultural Society" and sometimes by the "State Board of Agriculture." It answers the question when money is to be got by answering the names are recognized in the statutes. It is a commendable for the purpose of fleeing the State. It has had admirable success for many years.

It is not complete, nor can it be without a statement of the inside history of the way in which the money got itself into the State treasury. It is to say that there should not be a properly constituted State Board of Agriculture, that it should be a State fair at Sacramento, or even that the State should be in aid of it would not be wise and properly expended in the interest of agriculture.

The present muddle should be cleared up. The district fairs, everybody knows that State fairs should be given to them and never would be given to the horse-racing men with political or county or district wants a fair it ought to be. If it does not want the fair sufficiently to be given to them without it. There are in all

counties and districts a few public-spirited farmers who really believe that local fairs pay. Perhaps they do, but the mass of the farmers care nothing about them, can hardly be persuaded to exhibit in them, or to go near them if held. The towns where they are held want them very much because they make trade lively for a few days, and the horse-racers want them more than anybody else. But one thing the intelligent farmers do object to, and object to vigorously, and that is that the money appropriated by the State in aid of district fairs shall be charged up to "agriculture." They repudiated the obligation. If the Legislature chooses to appropriate money in aid of horse-racing, the farmers insist that it should be done openly and not sneaked in as an aid to "agriculture." They do not consent that the State shall appropriate a dollar less for farmers' institutes, or agricultural schools, or other legitimate agricultural interests, by reason of the amounts appropriated in aid of horse-racing under the name of "district agricultural fairs." Let the horse-men get the money in their own name.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

LIVE STOCK.

Old or New Oats and Hay.

SEVERAL correspondents have of late inquired why it is that veterinarians and successful horsemen generally advocate the use of old oats and hay for horses at this time of the year. One inquirer, for instance, states that "it is well known that there is more nourishment in new oats and new hay than in old" and that it seems to him "the sheerest folly not to take advantage of that fact." We are not so certain that this is a fact, after all. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the statement quoted is not true. In any case, taking up the hay first, there are thousands of eggs of insects and parasites still alive on the stems and leaves of new hay that when taken into the stomach of the horse develop and cause trouble of many sorts. Then new hay just made must go through a variety of sweating and fermenting processes and surely no one will maintain in the face of what is generally known that such changes in food composition can be good for the digestion of any animal. In the case of new oats the sweating process cuts a most important figure, and the amount of water that is in the grain when new carries no nutriment with it at all. The sweating and subsequent drying of grain takes from it much that is injurious to the equine stomach, and what is more the food substances in all grain are in a more highly concentrated form owing to the absence of water. Many of the most valuable horses on earth never get a bite either of new hay or oats and among those are the horses that are required to race, to make their supremest efforts week after week. With regard to other grains such as rye and barley and wheat, barley alone can be considered as at all a desirable horse food. Rye and wheat have been fed with a measure of success, more especially with the latter, as exploited in this journal by Prof. Henry and others, but they are dangerous for the novice to try. Some rye is better than no grain at all for horses, it is true, but it will prove costly provender if it is not fed with the utmost caution in its new state. Too much caution can hardly be exercised in changing from the old to the new crop, and in the case of both hay and oats it is always well to make the transition as gradual as possible by mixing the old with the new and gradually increasing the proportions of the new from time to time until the horses have become thoroughly accustomed to it.—[Breeder's Gazette.

Angora Wool.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON, United States Department of Agriculture: The word industry is very elastic, and it may be necessary for one to explain what he means when he uses the word. With reference to the Angora-goat industry, I know that the industry failed when goats were first introduced, principally because there was no machinery in this country which could manipulate the mohair. I readily acknowledge that previous to three or four years ago there were large and increasing flocks of Angora goats in the State which you name in your article; but I also am aware of the fact that the mohair which the great majority of these animals was producing was of a very low grade, and many times sold at a price which was below its cost, notwithstanding the cheapness of its production. There was very little good mohair produced until within the last few years, and the freight rates were so great as to almost exclude it from the markets.

Two years ago, at Kansas City, I met some of the most extensive breeders of Angora goats in the United States, who actually did not know that kemp was a deleterious feature of mohair. They did know that the manufacturers objected to it, but considered this objection a whim. They were breeding for goats with long hair and much of it, giving very little attention to fineness and freedom from kemp. As I said in my remarks at Kansas City last October, these people had learned very important lessons, and this resulted in goats better covered with long and fine hair and a very great diminution in the percentage of kemp. The result was an increase in prices for their product and a demand for every pound that could be produced. These facts were impressed upon the people by the personal representative of the Sanford Mills, which is the largest manufacturer of mohair goods in the United States. Since then the mohair has very much improved in quality and the manufacturers will take every pound of it that is suitable for their work and will pay better prices than they have heretofore. Last fall the Sanford mills was enabled to say, what was impossible before that time, that they were manufacturing plush from domestic hair which could not be distinguished from the finest Turkish hair. While this does not represent the entire clip or any large amount of it, it does show that our people are rapidly building up their flocks to equal the best in the world. The demand for mohair goods is so great that all of the mills state that they are now unable to buy all of the mohair they desire. The Sanford mills are probably getting a larger supply, owing to the fact that their representative travels over the country to purchase mohair, and they are even now

erecting a very large building and putting in extra looms in order that they may keep up with their orders.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Ventilation in Incubators.

IT is the popular idea that ventilation evaporates the moisture from eggs during incubation, and so it does to a limited extent, but the main cause is the pressure in the egg due to the growth of the chick and the shrinkage of the shell. Eggs, during incubation, get rid of the excess moisture more because of the pressure within than on account of the ventilation. At best the ventilation can only carry off the poisonous gases.

As proof that pressure forces the moisture out of fertile eggs during incubation, look at the infertile eggs in the same machine which only perceptibly shrink in size and weight. The danger of getting the air cell too large is more imaginary than real. The lack of sufficient ventilation fails to carry off the gases arising from the eggs, and the natural conditions and actions of the egg are interfered with, the chick fails to develop naturally, hence wet, weak chicks with an unripe appearance.

It is very evident to anyone who thinks that moisture and ventilation are so mixed that the influence of one is taken for the other. Excessive applied moisture has exactly the same effect as the lack of ventilation—the heavy, muggy condition of the air blocks the expelled or evaporated moisture from the egg. Another proof of the pressure within eggs during incubation is the enlargement of the air cell as the incubation progresses.

I dispute that the air cell is for the purpose of furnishing air to the chick except just before it pips the shell. The division between the air cell and balance of egg is air and moisture-tight. If it were not tight, it would fill with moisture. The chick could not possibly use the air. Even its movements and different positions would dispute the theory. Just before the chick pips the shell it usually breaks through to the air cell, but not always. The first real breathing of the chick is after it pips the shell, and from that time until it makes further effort it is accustomed to itself to real air.

The air cell has a purpose. It helps form a pressure in the other end of the egg, it holds the contents of the egg intact, it forms a back stop, and makes it possible for the chick to brace for action. Ventilation is just as important as the temperature in incubation. Ventilation does the same work in incubators as elsewhere. In incubators, as in houses, the question of ventilation is settled when we correctly draw a line between plenty of air and drafts of air.—[Orange Judd Farmer.

THE DAIRY.

Silo Saves Space and Labor.

THE question of economy of storage-room is storing in favor of silage. Less room is required for storing the product from a certain number of acres in the silo than in a barn in cured condition. Hay placed in the mow will take up more than three times as much room as the same quantity of food materials put into the silo. In the case of field-cured fodder corn the comparison comes out still more favorably to the silo, on account of the greater difficulty in preventing the thick corn stalks from spoiling when placed under shelter.

Another reason why the silo has been adopted generally is that an acre of corn can be placed in it at less cost than it can be put up as cured fodder. To derive full benefit from the food materials in the field-cured fodder corn, it must be run through a feed cutter in small proportions at a time; the corn must in most cases be husked, cribbed, and either ground, cob and all, or shelled and ground. In siloing corn, the whole plant is now, as a rule, run through the cutter and filled into the silo at once, thus doing away with the separate handling of ear corn. Careful experiments with milch cows, conducted by several of our experiment stations, have shown that silage thus made from corn cut "ears and all" has produced somewhat more milk and butter than dry fodder and ear-corn, handled and fed separately, the product from the same area of land being compared in both cases.—[Cultivator.

THE APIARY.

Bee-keepers are Organizing.

GEORGE L. EMERSON of Santa Ana, secretary of the California Honey Producers' Association, was in town yesterday. Mr. Emerson is engaged in forming honey producers into an association for the purpose of keeping up the price of honey, establishing a uniform grade, preventing adulteration, buying supplies cheaply in large quantities, and for other beneficial purposes which come through combination. The association idea is to concentrate honey in large warehouses, advance the grower something on his crop and wait for a rise in price when the market is poor. The association is incorporated and sells its shares to the members, each 100 stands of bees taking \$5 worth of stock. The members are not compelled to ship through the association, but must pay one per cent. of price received when they ship independently in carload lots. The association was organized last December with headquarters at Los Angeles. It has 13,000 colonies pledged and promises to be a factor in bee keeping in the State. The purpose is to join the national association when strong enough.—[Riverside Enterprise.

A SENATOR OFF GUARD.

The Senator sat in his library and gazed into the fire. After awhile he drew a bunch of keys from his pocket and unfashioned a drawer in his writing table; evidently it was not often used, for the lock was rusty.

He took out a small velvet case, and opening it gazed intently into the eyes which smiled up at him. The Senator's own eyes grew rather misty as he looked, and he passed his hand hastily across them. Something fell from the case, and he stopped to pick it up; it proved to be a ring of soft, brown hair, and he drew it gently through his fingers before replacing it.

"The Senator closed the case and returned the picture to the drawer. Then he resumed his chair before the fire.

"Poor little Molly," he said at last, as he unfolded his newspaper, "poor little girl."

Then he found the editorial page and turned up the light.—[Ella M. Tybont, in Lippincott's.

THE ORCHARD.

Apple.

is the one bright spot in the decline of about 25 cents per barrel with last week, and the heavy receipts now arriving have weakened the market. Last week \$2.60 per barrel at Boston. Dealers say they are satisfied with Boston quotations for they cannot find a ready market for 10,000 or 12,000 barrels. To fluctuations that the season is in no way responsible for.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA.

of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of

Anthrax Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grape grower banded in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair.

The sliding scale provided for by the

commission is very satisfactory, inasmuch as a minimum of \$4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at \$5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent. more in the miners' wages.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite-coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are

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President Mitchell was asked if he

President Mitchell was asked if he

members of the commission who are

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International Sport.

TOBOGGANING CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST IN SWITZERLAND.

From the London Express.

ST. MORITZ, the beauty spot of the Engadine, is in the throes of excitement, in view of the forthcoming international tobogganing championships, which are due to take place within the next week or so. Athletes from all parts of Europe are flocking to the little hamlet; and the present champion—Mr. Bott, an Englishman—is threatened with defeat by an American named Mr. Martin, who so far has broken all records in minor races.

The race will be run on the famous Cresta course, which is the finest, the quickest, and longest in the world. It is 1500 yards long, with a fall of more than 200 feet, and it is built in the snow, and iced throughout its whole length. It has nine corners, or banks, built up at various angles, three of which are nearly right-angled turns; and at the finish of the course, to check the terrific speed of the riders, it runs sheer up the hillside to the village of Cresta. It often happens that this is not sufficient to pull the riders up, and at the summit they frequently take involuntary flights into the air.

"Skeleton Americans."

The history of the course is interesting, as showing the development of tobogganing in Switzerland. It was laid sixteen years ago, and each year improvements have been made, the local authorities spending large sums of money each season in endeavoring to make it more difficult, and also to attain a higher rate of speed. Some time ago the famous course was threatened with destruction, as the railway to the Engadine had to pass through it. But the company, with commendable foresight, bridged the run, thus saving from extinction the chief attraction of St. Moritz.

For the championship the toboggans used are known as skeleton Americans. These are made out of a single board, with open steel runners underneath; and for the last two years an innovation has been introduced in the shape of sliding seats. This improvement enables the rider to shift his weight easily from the front to the back, or vice versa, for steering purposes. He has also a better control over his machine, and, what is better still, by moving his body in different positions a terrific speed can be attained.

It seems hardly credible that the 1500 yards are covered in sixty-seven seconds, which is the record. The pace near the "Church Leap" is terrific, fifty miles an hour being attained; and down the straight run called the "Shuttlecock" the pace becomes absolutely maddening—eighty-seven miles per hour having been attained. There is a wonderful arrangement for timing, even to the tenth of a second. This is done by an electric apparatus. A thread is broken at the start which sets the mechanism at work, and again at the finish another thread is broken which stops the clock. Telephone connect all the different parts of the run, and the whole is managed from the conning tower, which is a wooden erection high up on the hill, from which the whole course can be viewed.

The riders jump on their machines head foremost. The reason for lying on the machines is to avoid losing pace by offering resistance to the wind, which would be the case if the rider simply sat on the machine. The guiding is done either with the feet, or, in the case of these races, by the swerving of the body. Accidents are very frequent, cut heads, and even broken limbs, being quite common. It is not, however, so dangerous a form of amusement as tobogganing on the high roads, as on the run the banks are so arranged that should a collision take place the rider would in the majority of cases fall into soft snow. The prizes are very valuable, and the Ashbourne cup is a trophy not only remarkable for its value, but also for the artistic workmanship of the silversmith. There are many other prizes, which consist of cups and other articles dear to the man who has a sideboard for such trophies.

So much for racing at St. Moritz. This is for the elite of the tobogganing world; but for the ordinary sportsman a run through one of the glorious pine woods appeals to his sporting instinct. Here he will find plenty of danger, plenty of speed, and a sufficient amount of exercise and enjoyment to make the run a happy recollection. In ordinary tobogganing the rider does not lie on his machine, but sits on it, guiding the "luge" with his feet.

The keenest tobogganists in Switzerland are without doubt the Anglo-Americans, who are always to the fore in every competition. I have seen quite old ladies riding down gentle hills. Of course, their machines were provided with brakes and various other appliances to prevent accidents happening.

"Luge" in the Alps.

A new word has been introduced into the English language by tobogganists, who never speak about tobogganing but always state that they propose to "luge," and the machine itself is always called the "luge." The word is pronounced with the "g" soft, and is indiscriminately used by every nationality. I knew a man in Switzerland who, after living there two years, knew only three foreign words. One was "luge," another was "gare," which term is used by tobogganists when they wish to warn any pedestrian to get out of their way, and the third word that this gentleman knew was "syphon," which he employed many times during the day in the cafés when ordering a "whisky syphon."

For ordinary purposes the Swiss wooden toboggan is the best; as it is strong and very reliable. A very good one can be bought for 6s., and the sport, with the exception of the doctor's bills, is the cheapest one in the world. I mention the doctor's bill, which is often a heavy item, as the sport is by far the most dangerous one in the world. Many fatalities take place each year, owing to riders coming into collision with stone walls

or other impediments placed in their way. It is, however, a sport which, when once indulged in, can never be forgotten. It is the king of winter sports.

There is in French Switzerland one of the most glorious natural courses that Helvetia can produce. It is at Les Avants, in the canton of Vaud. This place is some six miles high up above Montreux, amid the most beautiful scenery of the canton. If one be so disposed, it is possible to go up to this place by a funicular railway, but to do so is to lose half the fun of the adventure. The ideal way is to leave Montreux at nine o'clock in the morning, and, with your toboggan slung upon your shoulder, start for Les Avants, which, after a three hours' grind will be reached. It is well to take lunch there; after which a short run can be made near the hotel, just to test one's machine. After about half an hour of this kind of sport the serious run has to be contemplated. From the hotel to our starting-point is some two miles through the fields and over a high reach of mountainous land. At last we arrive at our starting point, mount our toboggan, and let go, confident in our nerve and skill.

For the first mile or so the descent is somewhat steep, and a great pace is immediately got on. On one side are the glorious pine woods, and on the other a deep embankment, which, however, is not very dangerous, as the snow is usually fairly deep, and so should an accident take place one falls into soft snow. On, on we go, through pine forests, round corners, down steep hills, where the pace becomes maddening, up small inclines with the pace we have got on, then down another hill, and so on, until we come to a glorious, straight run of a full mile and a half. We let go our toboggans, fearless of the result. Quicker, quicker, quicker! The devil of excitement fills our breasts. From one side to another we swerve in guiding our flying runners. We laugh at accidents, we think of the moment, not of the future. When the pace is simply terrific a kindly incline retards our speed; and so on by easy stages we reach Montreux.

On reaching the Queen of the Lake a wondrous sunset view meets our gaze. The whole panorama of the Alps, crowned by the Dent du Midi, is bathed in a golden flood of light. Far away over the Jura the blood-red orb of day is sinking fast. Colors change as quick as thoughts. The diamond-like whiteness of the mountain gives place to red, now purple, now pink. Weird shadows flit upon the lake. Darkness descends. The sun has gone to sleep.

HORSE CLIMBED A STEEPLE.

MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF HORSES AND THEIR RIDERS.

[Tit-Bits:] Some of the feats of horsemanship on record are so marvelous as to be almost incredible were they not supported by the unimpeachable evidence of so many who actually witnessed them.

It is not many years since a reckless Dane made a wager that he would ride his horse to the summit of the spire of St. Saviour's Church, in Copenhagen; and, impossible as the feat may appear, he actually won his wager and descended to the earth in safety. The contemporary accounts of this mad performance are in the highest degree thrilling, with their picture of the blanched, breathless crowd looking up with straining eyes at the horseman, growing smaller and smaller as he wound his way round and round the dizzy, narrowing steeple, expecting every moment to see horse and rider dashed to pieces at their feet, until at last he stood silhouetted against the sky on the topmost pinnacle, and waved his hand triumphantly to the crowd so far beneath him.

To understand this feat at all it is necessary to say that the spire was climbed by a steep and narrow staircase, which winds around it; but think of the daring, the courage, and coolness necessary to accomplish such a climb, when the most trifling slip or loss of balance would have meant a swift and terrible death.

A similar feat was performed by that adventurous monarch Ferdinand VII when he rode his favorite horse to the top of the tower of Seville cathedral. This, however, was a less hazardous performance than that of the Dane, for there is a fairly wide inclined pathway which climbs the tower; although to the spectators it seemed impossible that the King could ever emerge from the venture alive.

There is an account of a feat of horsemanship which seems more wonderful than either of those described. It is stated in the records that in the year 1600 a man rode to the top of St. Paul's on his horse Morocco, to the amazement of thousands of onlookers. If this feat ever had any existence outside the imagination of its chronicler, it is probable that the ascent was made by a staircase which may have been a feature of old St. Paul's.

Almost equally wonderful are the feats recorded of a pair of thoroughbred Arabian horses, the property of Prof. Holloway of Wyoming. These horses have been trained by their owner to make dives of seventy feet and more into a lake. "At a signal one of them starts up an incline at a quick walk until he reaches a platform seventy-feet above the lake below. The professor is standing on the shore, and as the horse looks down from the platform he calls, 'All right!' At the sound of his voice the horse, without a second's hesitation, leaps from his pinnacle, and flashing through the air, disappears in a cloud of spray, from which he quickly emerges and swims briskly ashore."

It is doubtful whether any horseman, however daring and expert, can excel the skill of some Cossacks. When riding at full gallop they will pick up a child from the ground and toss it high in the air and catch it repeatedly like a ball. They will, also at a gallop, leap off their horses, pick up any small object, and without checking the horse's speed leap in a standing position on his back.

They will ride their horses down precipitous cliffs, on which there scarcely seems footing for an agile mountaineer, or leap them thirty feet down into a river; while a common feat is for a Cossack galloping at full speed to snatch a needle and thread from one of his fellows and thread the needle in less time than would seem possible in an armchair.

Few of these performances, however, are more aston-

ishing than that credited to John Leech, Master of the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, and jumped the dining-table. In describing the feat he says: "The table was removed from the table; in fact, the dinner was actually going on. I jumped the horse barebacked out of the table. The horse performed before me the same feat as when Mr. Osbaldeston, a well worthy of note, as when Mr. Osbaldeston, a famous squire sportsman of seventy years ago, rode 200 miles at Newmarket in eight hours and forty minutes, in November, 1831, using twenty-eight horses for the journey. In October, 1791, Wilder covered 200 miles on horseback at the Curragh in six hours and twenty-one minutes; and twenty-six years ago Leon, a Mexican rider, rode 100 miles at Alexandria Park in three minutes under five hours, an average speed of more than twenty miles an hour. In the following year Leon covered 505 miles in less than fifty hours, a wonderful feat of endurance."

But as a test of staying power of both man and horse it would be difficult to rival the recent performance of five French lieutenants of the Twelfth Hussars, riding Gray at three o'clock in the morning the following day, rode seventy-two miles to Belpport, arriving at five o'clock. They then dismounted, walked a distance of twenty-four miles, dined, walked back to Belpport, saddled their horses, and rode back to the place which they reached the following afternoon at six o'clock. Thus, within thirty-six hours, these five completed a journey of 192 miles, of which 144 was on horseback and forty-eight on foot.



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March 22, 1903.]

England's

TO BE REMODELED

THAT AT W

By a Spec

THE British Patent Office, which is a government institution, is to be made a business institution and less drive to drink any one who through it, by being remodelled, Office in Washington.

The leaders of Parliament, which will bring about this reform of the deliberations of the pointed by the government not side what the faults in the present and to make "recommendations" commendation was:

"Make this office like the Washington present law so that inventors business with the British Patent as satisfactory results as they with their own office in Washington. Once the reform is begun, a system that is a relic of the old and that has aroused more confidence, to say nothing of the other. That is the system of money and giving him in exchange guarantee anything.

Patents Issued on Patents.

At present the British Patent Office is any one who will pay the fees of the object he wants to protect, if they are applied for, thing, leaving the unfortunate patent courts which one has the real claim.

Of course, no inventor, American pay money to the British Patent on anything. If he knew that the gives several other people patents. That, however, is exactly what the Office doesn't let him know. Unlike the English office now do trouble of looking over its record a patent for a patent whether any one him or not. Instead, for all these blundering along, giving out patents but declining, as its officials put it, severity of any invention." Consequently investor has not known whether the him in England was going to protect whether it wasn't.

Cost Much Greater than in America.

The present Patent Law's Amendment is going to do anything toward lowering an English patent, which American inventors' causes of complaint. At present, to take out a patent in America it costs more than it does in the United States. It is true, it is less for an registration and subsequent grant, as compared with \$35 in the United States amount is paid in America, there is upon the patent until the end of the for which it is issued.

The English patent, however, runs only after the first four years have passed of further fees, at the rate of \$5—that it is to say, \$25 payable at the fifth year, \$30 at the beginning of the by the end of the fourteenth year has cost him just \$490, as compared with the \$35 for seventeen years Patent "Shark."

Another thorn in the path of the American is the British "patent shark." Americans are buncoed by him every year the game upon which this slippery shark for his bread and butter consists. Americans believe that they can obtain an on their inventions after the time when do so had actually gone by. Aided by which the American Patent Office is, these English sharks mail to each a patent has been awarded a piquant circular, stating that they stand ready of the necessary fees, to attend to his business for him.

Nationally this merry little plan fails intended victim's American acuteness and his drawings and cash to the "agent" United States Consul or Ambassador, with them over to the "parties" should the. Unfortunately, it is comparatively a American inventor takes such precautions generally really make application for the grant, remitting, however, only a fraction of them, and then forward the American's refusal to issue.

A firm that has been foremost in this so into the clutches of the law a month which time its operations were thoroughly taken in by the sharks from America. The result of this trial, the new bill will make the power for future mischief by refusing grant from one of them when once he is in the balance and found wanting. They followed by the Washington Patent Office.

While Trade-mark Office.

American who has invented a novelty to introduce in England may be in

ing virtue in themselves.

Even today the notion that ability to see a fault in another is equivalent to having its opposite is not altogether unknown. The Pharisees, and their modern successors, had not progressed far enough along the road of real culture to know that it requires

of the best education is not knowledge, but life and service. That is why colleges graduate so many uneducated students, and life so many who are truly educated.

Radu

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The programme consists of CLASSICAL DANCES, SONGS, MAGICAL SLENDERS EVENING OF MUSIC.

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Sells now on sale at UNION PACIFIC

SIMPSON AUDITOR

Two Nights Only

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Mark

The Eminem

The instrumentalist of the season. The

during the administration of President

sells now on sale at the UNION PAC

PRICES ONLY—50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

CUMNOCK HALL—S

NEXT THURSD

MR. FORRES

The Eminent Bass Cantante of the Ma

OPERATIC COS

"Faust" Mr. Carr as Mephistopheles

The Invocation and Seren

"I Pagliacci

The Great Cycle

"Eililand" and

Tickets now on sale at Union Pacific The

AWSTON OSTRICH F

...SOUTH

...Baby O

Just Ha

Ostrich Feathers are the most appropriate

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS

...LO—

Tourne

HOTEL

March 24,

BASEBALL—Chutes Park—

CHICAGO VS. L

(National League)

Today, Sunday, March

25 CENTS.

BEING LOS ANGELES

Observation Cars

Fare 50 Cents

LY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEM

WILD-AMONG-THE-P

"LADY ROSE'S DAIRY

XII YEAR.

PER WEEK 25 CENTS \$9 A YEAR.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1933.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

HAZARD'S PAVILION—THIS AFTERNOON
Special Scottish Programme of Popular Airs.
800 Choice Seats on Sale, 50c and 75c.

Tonight, Grand Farwell Program of THE GORDON HIGHLANDER BAND

THE KILTIES
The first time here.
Popular Prices—50c, 75c and \$1.00.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—A SUPERB MUSICAL EVENT.
Two Nights Only **TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY** March 24 and 25
ONLY TWO CONCERTS—FAREWELL TO AMERICA

Mark Hambourg
The Eminent Russian Pianist
The only artist who appeared at the White House on the occasion of President Roosevelt's TWO REMARKABLE PROGRAMS.

QUINOCK HALL—SECOND RECITAL OF THE SEASON.
NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26th.
MR. FORREST DABNEY CARR
The most famous Cantante of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, will present an **OPERATIC COSTUME RECITAL**

"I Pagliacci" The Prologue.
"Bilind" and **"The Wedding Song."**

WINSTON OSTRICH FARM—SOUTH PASADENA



Baby Ostriches Just Hatched.
Ostrich Feathers are the most appropriate souvenirs to send to Eastern friends.

Tournament, HOTEL DEL MONTE, Monterey, Cal.,
March 24, 26 and 29, 1933

SEBALL—Chutes Park—
CHICAGO VS. LOS ANGELES
Today, Sunday, March 22d, 2:30 p.m.

BEING LOS ANGELES—10 a.m., 2 p.m.—
Observation Cars
Fare 50 Cents

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—
WILD-AMONG-THE-PINES—(ONE MILE ABOVE THE SEA)
of the Most Remarkable Places in the World

GRANZA—
KARATOURN FOR BRONCHIAL AND VEGETARIAN AFFECTIONS
Altitude 1200 feet. All modern conveniences.

WANTED—Fifty Men—
Steady employment and good board; please state age, married or single, and previous occupation has been and what you are working at now; must have references from the community in which you have lived. Address S. 202, W.

HOUSE—Corner First and Main.
HART BROS., Props.
Completely first-class. Elevator. American plan, \$1.25 to \$3.00; European plan, 50 cents up.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—
STEEL ENGRAVING EFFECTS
Photographer Studio, 107 North Spring Street.

MODERN LIKENESS-SHOP—
of CARL KRAUCH
Invitation to all desiring a change from the stereotyped photographs made at this studio have received the approval of the artist and the public.

CHONG out all Indian Blankets before warm weather—A good time to buy. Indian Blankets in great variety. Largest stock and lowest prices on all above in city.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY: Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum, 51 deg.; wind, S. at 10 m.p.h.; velocity 2 m.p.h.; 5 p.m. west, velocity 10 m.p.h. At midnight the temperature was 54 deg.; clear.

TODAY: At 3 a.m. the temperature was 51 deg.; clear.

Forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy; light easterly winds, changing to westerly; San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy; probably light showers by night; light northeasterly winds, changing to fresh southeasterly.

[The complete Weather Report, including Comparative Temperatures, will be found on page 1.]

POINTS OF THE NEWS

IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF

The Times

INDEX.

- Part I.
1. Coal Strike Commission's Report.
 2. President Planning His Trip.
 3. Pith of News From Middle West.
 4. Harris Tells His Story.
 5. Musical Sporting Record.
 6. Robbers Kill on Santa Monica Car.
 7. Financial and Commercial.
 8. Our Neighboring Countries.
 9. Los Angeles County News.
 10. City in Brief: Paraphrases.
- Part II.
1. Weekly Real Estate Review.
 2. Weather Report.
- Part III.
1. Liners: Classified Advertising.
- Part IV.
1. More Woe for Creasiner.
 2. Society Events of the Week.
 3. Out of Town Happenings.
 4. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
 5. The Eagle.
 6. Chinese Will Honor President.
 7. Music at the Churches Today.
 8. The Public Service: Official Doings.
 9. Uncle Sam's Prize Package.
 10. Employers Organize in Self-Defense.
- Part V.
1. Soldiers Stripped and Spanked.
 2. The Drama—Music and Musicians.
 3. Good Stories for Children.
 4. Daily Life in Paris.
 5. Shylock Homes.
 6. Bugs in the Treasury.
 7. How to Be Healthy and Beautiful.
 8. The Times' Geography Department.
 9. Answers by Experts.
 10. Law Points Interpreted.

SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Local inventor claims to be able to get electric power out of light. Santa Monica car held up, one passenger killed and three wounded by guns of highwaymen, and one of robbers shot. New theater booked for opening April 27. Salt Lake road pays \$50,000 for Oregon Short Line. City Council to decide for crematory. Two big mine purchases by local capitalists. Newby becomes mate of a yacht. Chasenger in pack of lawsuits. Chinese will appear in Fiesta parade. Postoffice clerk burns out his life. Midnight truck-laying was mistake. J. D. Hooker notified to repair dangerous building on Broadway. Frank Records sued his brother Edward to recover \$18,000. Frank D. Haddock, spoke expert, discharged. French procurers acquitted on technicality. Two children hauled up for peddling bills. Los Angeles nine defects child again. Mrs. Mary Abbott dies from anesthetic at Pacific Hospital.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Pasadena politicians get down to nip-and-tuck work. Oxnard young man commits suicide. Beach front in Pasadena. Los Peliz. Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric clash in San Pedro. New school difficulty in Hollywood. Pioneer Patterson scored in Glendale. Postoffice change in Monrovia. Fine improvements planned for Catalina. New bank in Sawtelle tomorrow. Japanese shooting in San Bernardino. War story explosion at Soldiers' Home. Pioneer journalist dead in Santa Luis Obispo. Terrific water tower at Redlands. Scrap in Pomona. Oxnard labor agitators' last pick.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Harris tells his story. Autopsy shows that knock-out drops killed McKenney. Oil begins to flow through big new pipe line. Gov. McBride vows bounty bill. Despondent woman commits suicide. Fresno jail-break prevented. Memorial tablet on Fort Gunnybags. Western Pacific Railway work will go right on.

GENERAL EASTERN. Award of Anthracite Strike Commission not wholly satisfactory to miners. Los Angeles grows grimmer in New York. Rainbow of hope spans industrial world. John Barrett tells of oriental exhibits at St. Louis Fair. Dr. Lorenz to return to America in April. Bloodhound detects alleged wife-murderer. Northern Securities case submitted to court. Hetty Green's unlicensed terrier. Carnegie will pay full personal property tax. Paige Jones Hickok in jail. Big cut-off project in Gould. Mississippi flood. WASHINGTON. Plans for President's western trip. Report of Anthracite Strike Commission published. Surprise occasioned by resignation of President Castro of Venezuela. Enterprise stimulated by Panama Canal treaty. Franklin K. Lane lunches with the President. Steps taken by government to protect game birds and animals. Collector Crum will remain in office.

FOREIGN. President Castro resigns. People of Panama Ichismu happy over canal prospects. Famine in Japan. Hungarian students mourn for their slain. Premier Combes warns clergy to keep out of politics. Humbert's home sold. Slavery in Africa. King Alfonso to visit Orleans Princess. Von Buelow emulating Bismarck. SPORTING RECORD. Paddy Carroll offers \$30,000 purse for Jeffries-Corbett fight. Manager Reilly skips to Milwaukee. Surprises at Oakland. Britt and Daly matched.

MINE WORKERS NOT WHOLLY SATISFIED.

Some Fault Found With Award of the Strike Commission.

Ten Per Cent. Raise in Wages, Sliding Scale, and Steward of Conciliation are Acceptable to Miners, but They Kick About Weighing of Coal—John Mitchell Says Men Will Abide by Decision.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CRANTON (Pa.) March 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The award of the Anthracite Strike Commission on the question involved in the strike of 1902 does not meet favor with the mine workers. Principally their dissatisfaction is upon the issue of the weighing of coal, for this was the question upon which they fought hardest and on which they maintained their six months' struggle before the board of arbitration was named by President Roosevelt.

At headquarters of district No. 1 several of the executive board members were in conference with President Nichols during the morning, and while they were evidently annoyed that this weighing of coal issue was not more broadly dealt with by the commission, so as partially, at least, to meet the demands of the mine workers, they said the pledges made to abide thereby would be kept.

One of the reasons advanced why the award is not satisfactory is that it would be impossible for the miner to much below the bituminous miner in the conditions governing his work, especially as the latter, without a strike, has within the past few weeks obtained concessions in wages and working hours which are superior to those of the former.

One of the organizers of the district said it would require much effort to make a large proportion of the foreign mine workers readily appreciate the effect of the award, but he looked for no strike trouble of consequence among them.

The merchants and business community generally regard the award with satisfaction, and are confident that the industrial unrest of the anthracite region is allayed for several years at least.

L. H. Burns of counsel for the independent operators, was interviewed on the award of the commission, he said: "More important than the 10 per cent. advance in wages is the provision for a board of stewards of conciliation, to settle disputes arising out of an interpretation of the commission's award."

"In my opinion it will give the non-union men the right to have representation on this board, in case they form an organization. I felt that it would be a good thing, and I am glad to frame a scale in regard to weighing since both sides rejected the commission's own arrangement at the recent reargument of the question. I regard the award as entirely satisfactory."

James P. Mulhally, one of the officials of the Firemen's Union, regards the award of the commission as a great victory for organized labor, as it means four hours less arduous toil per day for the firemen.

STRIKE COMMISSION'S REPORT PUBLISHED.

THREE YEARS OF PEACE FOR THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

Sliding Scale Suggested by President Baer Put into Effect—Ten Per Cent. Raise in Wages—Union Not Given Absolute Recognition—Losses of Strike Nearly Hundred Millions.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission who are Judge George Gray of Delaware; Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, both of this city; Bishop John L. Spalding of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins of Pennsylvania; and Edward W. Parker of this city. The report is to be illustrated by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers eighty-seven pages of printed matter.

In brief, the commission awards a general increase of wages amounting in most instances to 10 per cent.; some decrease of time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage, and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the award be made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906. The commission discussed to some extent the matter of recognition or no recognition of the miners' union, but declined to make any award on this measure.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made: That an increase of 10 per cent. over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract min-

TOUR OF THE WEST.

President Planning His Trip.

Local and Factional Squabbles Lending Uncertainty to His Programme.

Proposed Itinerary Will Make the Longest Jaunt of the Kind on Record.

Elaborate Precautions Will Be Taken for Safety of the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In arranging a Presidential trip such as Mr. Roosevelt is soon to make, the greatest problem is to steer clear of local and factional squabbles in places where the President is to be entertained. This makes it very hard for the secretary to the President and for the President himself. He is in constant danger of being captured and carried off bodily by the wrong people. It gives an element of uncertainty to the programmes for his entertainment.

There is wrangling now in nearly every city and town where the President proposes to stop. The White House is flooded with protests by telegraph and mail. Senators and Representatives have been trying to straighten out local entanglements. Seattle and Tacoma are hardly on speaking terms. St. Paul is complaining of Minneapolis and vice versa. Kansas has sent its Governor and a delegation to head off a rival political faction. There is trouble in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and all the way up the Coast.

It was in such matters as these that Mr. Cortelyou was of inestimable service to the President, when first he made the tour.

A smaller number of general company people than Roosevelt on his forthcoming trip than were with him on his western trip last September on the trips through New England and the South, which preceded it. So far as can be learned, this party will include Secretary Loch, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Surgeon-General Hixson, three stenographers, three messengers and two Secret Service men; John Burroughs, the naturalist, who will accompany the President through Yellowstone Park; John M. Wilson, who will act as his escort through the Yosemite; one representative each of three press associations; one representative each of three weekly illustrated newspapers, one official photographer and one representative each of two great telegraph companies.

In addition, room will be made on the train for six or eight representatives of the daily press, local to the territory through which the special train passes from day to day. These special newspaper men will be changed as the train continues on its way. For example, in the Middle West, men representing the Omaha newspapers will be with the train through Nebraska, leaving it at Council Bluffs, where their places will be taken by men representing Iowa newspapers. Later these men will disappear, and as the train approaches St. Louis, men representing the St. Louis press of that city will get aboard, and presently in their turn give way to others. There has been a strong demand from certain eastern daily newspapers for places on the special train, but it has been necessary to refuse them.

The speeches made during the trip will be important, for they will probably comment on the work of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and furnish some forecast of the administration's plans for the session of the Fifty-eighth. In all, the President will probably make more than one hundred speeches, long and short, while he is away. From the point of view of physical endurance, alone, he has undertaken a large contract. No other President ever mapped out such a trip as the one which begins on April 1, and ends June 5. When it is completed, the President will have covered the entire Middle West, the Southwest and the Far West.

PREPARING THE WAY.

PRESIDENT'S ADVANCE MAN.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, March 21.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Four or five days before the President starts West, one of the stars of the Secret Service will be sent out ahead of him. He is the President's "advance man." To him is entrusted the making of all arrangements for guarding Mr. Roosevelt at every stopping place, no matter how large or how small. His work is surrounded with the utmost secrecy and his identity is not known outside of the Secret Service office.

The advance man reaches each place at which the President is to stop three or four days ahead of the Presidential train. He gets the reception committee and the heads of the police department together and goes over every foot of ground the President will cover while he is in the city. The track on which the Presidential train will arrive is selected and the route from his car to the carriages that will be waiting for him and his party is mapped out. It is known exactly where the Presidential car will stop.

SCALE OF WAGES.

VIII.—The following scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission.

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of and the minimum under the sliding scale. For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea-coal sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater and re-

COMMISSION'S SUMMARY.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made: That an increase of 10 per cent. over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract min-

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

Three Warren's Porous Plasters free with every 25c bottle of Kirk's Irish Moss Cough Balm.

Mail Orders of \$5.00 or more delivered free to Railway Points within 100 miles of Los Angeles.

Our advertising is intended to keep people posted on the quality of goods we carry and the prices asked. We make no claims that cannot be substantiated and when we say our prices have always been and always will be less than other drug stores charge we know exactly whereof we speak.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Formerly one man could fill all prescriptions left with us. Now four are busily employed from morning till night. This means that the people are getting on to the percentage scheme. We knew they would.

Shaving Supplies.

Barbers and every man who shaves himself can save a lot of money by getting supplies of us. The following prices tell the story:

- Good razors from.....50c up
- Henckel's Emperor No. 81 razor, best made.....\$2.75
- Henckel's No. 30, full concave razor.....\$2.00
- Henckel's No. 50, extra heavy, 5 1/2 blade razor.....\$2.00
- Howard Swing Stropps from 35c to.....\$2.00
- Howard Combination stropps from 60c up
- Good lather brushes from 10c up
- Best bay rum, per pint.....50c
- Sponges from.....10c up
- Dr. Baker's Witch Hazel, pints, 35c
- Raymond's Violet Water, 35c and 60c
- Raymond's Florida Water, 15c and 45c
- M. & L. Florida Water.....80c
- Lesley's Shaving Lotion, an antiseptic prevents and cures all eruptions and contagious disease of the face, only.....35c
- Shaving Mugs.....25c up
- Raymond Violet Powder.....15c
- Yankee Shaving Soap.....10c
- Pear's Shaving Sticks.....25c
- Hair Brushes from.....25c up
- Hand Mirrors from.....35c up

Manicure Articles.

Take care of your own nails and save the money you pay the manicure. We have all the tools, emerys, etc. The very best of their kind and easy prices to pay.

- Outline Knives.....60c to 75c
- Nail Clippers.....50c to \$1.00
- Ribbon Files.....50c to 75c
- Hand-made Files, all steel.....15c to 50c
- Horn Handle Files.....50c to 75c
- Nail Pushers in Ebony, Rosewood and Cherry.....25c to \$1.00
- Pear's Nail Emery.....80c
- Kirk's Oriental Nail Goggles.....35c
- Pear's Onagion.....35c
- Pear's Emery Boards.....35c
- Pear's Rosaline.....35c

Owl Bicycle Delivery.

Our special bicycle delivery service is especially for the benefit of those who want something in a hurry. Call up Main 869, leave your order and we'll have the boy out there with your package almost before you can hang up your receiver.

Beautiful Chatelaine Bags.

A complete new assortment of the latest ideas in American and imported leathers, including a wide variety of plain and novelty effects. Every piece high-class. Many special novelties for presentation articles either for ladies or gentlemen. See the handsome chatelaines we sell at a dollar. Also real good ones at 45 cents each.

Sole Agents for Vinol the great reconstructor, \$1.00 bottle.

The Owl Drug Co.,

Everything Best Because Freshest
320 South Spring Street

Quaker Bath Cabinets.

Witness a luxurious Turkish bath in your home at the cost of a few pennies. Will cure colds, beautifies the complexion and removes impurities from the skin. Regular price \$5. "The Owl's" price \$1.50

Toilet Soaps.

You'll find every good toilet and bath soap at "The Owl." You'll buy them at "The Owl" for less than such soaps are sold for anywhere else in America.

Churchill's Antiseptic Soap.....40c per cake 1lb. per box.....40c
Cuticura Soap, per cake.....15c
Pear's Unscented, per cake.....10c
Roper & Gallet's, Imported, per cake.....50c to \$1.00
Pilsudski's, Imported, per cake.....35c to 75c
Richard's, Imported, per cake.....25c
Cognate's Gaietinal Soap, per cake.....10c and the
Cognate's Glycerine Soap, per cake.....10c and 15c
4211 Soap, per cake.....10c and 15c
Wild Locust Honey soap, per cake.....50c

Japanese Cleaning Compound

This preparation represents a problem in chemistry that has often been attempted, but that has not recently been solved. It will instantly remove all sorts of grime, and even tar, grease or paint, without the slightest injury to fabrics. Not a single trace of oil remains, yet the most delicate colors and finest weaves are unaltered. Nails suffer and gloves like new. See the display in our south window. Price 25c.

Churchill's Antiseptic Skin Soap.

Regular Price 25c. "Owl's" Price 15c.
One of the purest soaps ever made, and better than the best other soap, because it possesses valuable antiseptic and healing properties. It keeps the skin smooth and elastic, prevents wrinkles and prevents the complexion. An ideal nursery soap, because so pure, soothing and healing.

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LOCAL SPORTING RECORD

CHICAGO MEN
LOST AGAIN.Los Angeles Won in Eighth
by Good Hitting.Contest Was Close from Start
to Finish.Bicycle Century Run Starts To-
day—Maitine Horse Racing.
Basket-ball Games.Los Angeles, 3; Chicago Nationals, 2.
Grand-stand finish by local team.
Costly errors by Chicago players.
Double play unassisted by Chicago
outfielders.There was more distressing news
sent back to Chicago last night.
To tell the truth, it wasn't the kind
of information that gave the local
fans hope or the blizzards that
howl across Lake Michigan.It was simply another case of
"couldn't help it."
With a score of 2 to 0 against them
in the eighth inning and a swell
chance to win the game, the local
team, batting, with every
thing ahead of them and nothing
behind, they suddenly fell on Chicago's
crack pitcher, Taylor, and banged out
three singles and a double, which, with
daring base running and a little luck,
netted three big runs and the game.Then the two thousand fans let loose
and yelled and howled with loud ac-
claim, giving the visiting players a
chance to see how the local fans act
when things are coming right.Smiling from that annoying and
embarrassing shut-out of Friday, the
Chicagoans started in yesterday in a
hurry-up manner to get so far ahead
at the half that they would last to the
wire and beat off a possible stretch
run by the locals. They best the bar-
rier at the second break and led at
the quarter by an open length. Dobbs
hit a liner to left and Tinker sacrificed
him to second. He went to third after
Rosa's catch of Casey's long fly to right
and scored on Lowe's sizzling grounder
past third. In the fourth Kling started
off the inning with a story bust to
Smith at third, and in running up fast
and scooping for it he just flicked it
with his fingers. Dobbs sacrificed a
sliver one to Hall, and during the time
he waited for it and threw it to first,
Kling raced to third and to the plate
and Tinker's high bounce over Smith.This was the last for the great
Chicago experts, for in the next five in-
nings they made only three hits, and
these were so far apart that it wasn't
even necessary to prove an alibi, for
they could not be implicated even by
inference.Things looked black and blue for
the locals until they found a soft spot
in Taylor in the eighth inning. Up to
that time hits were alarmingly scarce.
Rosa and Rosa tore the first in the
opening of the first inning, and then
Rosa clipped another lonesome single
in the fourth. Taylor was doing some
"mazy" pitching during these mean-
ingless innings, for every time the ball
was hit it rolled to a fielder and the
"batter" was thrown out. Along in "do-
ate" something exploded and on ex-
amination this turned out to be Mister
Taylor.Little Jack Lawler was first up, and
he drove a fast grounder to left. It
was so hot that Lowe juggled it a mo-
ment and Lawler sprinted to first. An
ordinary runner would have been
thrown out. Then Jack's own Catcher
killing howl took hold to steal second.
Having got that far, Toman sent Law-
ler home with a fine double over third
base to the left-field fence. Spies was
an easy out on a tap to Taylor. Rosa
sent John Cravath was sent in to bat
for Hall, who was tired and unac-
customed to the surprise of every one,
slammed the ball hard out to right
field. Toman ran like a deer for the
plate and beat the ball on the throw-in.
It bounded past Kling to the Chicago
bench, and by the time it was in play
again Cravath was on third. Toman
having scored the tying run.Then the unexpected happened. Rosa
went to bat, and with a desperate
swing sent the ball sailing over the
fence. Somebody said, up over his head,
Kling rushed out to grab it and Cravath
juggled to the plate, for when
Kling would catch the ball it would
make the third out and Cravath's run
would not count. Kling really thought
Taylor was going after the ball and
let it drop between his own hands.
The cruel crowd howled at this, as Cravath
jumped on the plate with what
proved to be a winning run.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

The first base on balls that has been
given in the three games thus far
played was presented yesterday by
Taylor.Jones in right field made an un-
assisted double play. With Rosa on sec-
ond and Dillon on first in the fourth
inning, Hollingsworth sent a short fly
to right. Jones, by a great spring, run
up and caught it, and continuing on to
first, doubled Dillon by stepping on the
bag. As there was one out before, this
retired the side.Hanlon made a fine stop in the
fourth. Rosa hit a hard one over first
base, and Hanlon, by the aid of his
long arms, knocked it down, but could
not get it to the bag in time to head
off Jones, who is a sprint runner.
On Saturday crowd of about two
thousand people watched the perfor-
mance and had a big lot of sport in the
good and bad plays.

The scores:

LOS ANGELES 3; CHICAGO 2.

A. B. R. H. R. B. P. O. A. E.

Rosa, rf. 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 1

Smith, lb. 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

Hollingsworth, lb. 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0

Lowe, lf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Toman, ss. 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0

Taylor, p. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 15 0 0 4 6 0 0 0

CHICAGO

A. B. R. H. R. B. P. O. A. E.

Jones, rf. 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 1

Smith, lb. 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

Hollingsworth, lb. 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0

Lowe, lf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Toman, ss. 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0

Taylor, p. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 15 0 0 4 6 0 0 0

CHICAGO

A. B. R. H. R. B. P. O. A. E.

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Smith, lb. 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

Hollingsworth, lb. 3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0

Lowe, lf. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Toman, ss. 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0

Taylor, p. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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Smith, lb. 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

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Toman, ss. 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 0

Taylor, p. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals 15 0 0 4 6 0 0 0

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FAIR WOMEN OF MANY STATES USE AND PRAISE PE-RU-NA.

The Triumphs of Pe-ru-na Increase.

Thousands of Chronic Ailments of Women Cured Every Month—Disguised Internal Catarrh the Enemy of the Woman—Pe-ru-na the Only Internal Systemic Catarrh Remedy Yet Devised—Prominent Cases in Illustration.

For the various forms of Catarrh to which the female is especially subject, Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific.—Medical Talk.



MRS. E. VON STIENAU



MISS EMILY KOCH



MRS. L. O. PEARSON



MISS ALICE L. MAINS



ISABELLE LAKEFIELD



MISS STELLA GARDNER



MRS. LAURA TREADWELL

MRS. E. VON STIENAU, 332 Fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you how much good Pe-ru-na has done for me. I have been a sufferer for years with female trouble, causing headache and at times terrible head-aches and heart trouble, so that I had to lie down. A friend advised me to try Pe-ru-na. I had little hope in any medicine, as I had tried so many without getting any relief. But after I gave it a trial. After three bottles I felt so much better that I continued its use and by the time I had taken six bottles, I was in perfect health, was regular, had no headaches, in fact my health is

now all that I could wish. Pe-ru-na is certainly an estimable medicine and well worthy of praise."—Mrs. E. Von Stienau. Miss Emily Koch, 914 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, Wis., writes: "I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na for catarrh of the stomach. I had tried many things which did me no good and as a last resort I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I only regret that I did not try it before I forced so much bad stuff into my stomach. It has entirely cured me and as a preventive I always keep a bottle in the house. I gladly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was."—Miss Emily Koch. Mrs. L. O. Pearson, 1411 Rembrandt St., Indianapolis, Indiana, writes: "I have often heard of Pe-ru-na as a

Miss Stella Gardner, 327 Lenox Ave., New York, writes: "I have been troubled off and on for years with sick headaches and bilious attacks, and I had tried so many remedies without permanent relief, that I despaired of ever regaining perfect health. I noticed your Ad., and thought it would do me no harm to try Pe-ru-na. When I got the first bottle I had been suffering with a sick headache two days and three doses fixed that and I have never had a sick headache since, and I kept taking it until I was entirely free from any bilious symptoms, which was about four weeks I think."—Miss Stella Gardner.

Isabelle Lakefield, Oregon, Wisconsin, writes: "Pe-ru-na cured me of a persistent catarrh of the stomach, inducing indigestion and nausea. Headache became my common lot, and I felt very disheartened when Pe-ru-na was brought to my notice. Several of my friends urged me to try it, but I had little faith in any medicine, but I soon found that Pe-ru-na was different. It seemed to act gently on the entire system, build- ing up generally and restoring you to a healthy, normal condition. Less than ten bottles cured me, and I would not have been without it for ten times its cost. It is certainly a blessing to women and it those who have suffered with my trouble would stop letting doctors experiment with them, they would be better off."—Isabelle Lakefield.

Dainty Women Dread Catarrh

CATARRH has been so generally dreaded by the fairer sex, that it is very difficult to get many people to understand that catarrh may effect cure of the human body. All the organs of the body are lined with mucous membrane, and the passages of the body are also lined with mucous mem- brane. Wherever there is a mucous membrane there catarrh may exist. It is not a cure-all. It cures cat- arrh. This is all that is claimed for it. It is not a cure-all. It cures cat- arrh. This is all that is claimed for it. It is not a cure-all. It cures cat- arrh. This is all that is claimed for it.

wonderful medi- cine and most of my friends had taken it with good results before I had the courage to try it. But a few bottles used relig- iously soon proved to me that I had the needed medi- cine for a catarrh- ical condition of the stomach which had troubled me for years. I think I used five bottles in all, but it was money well invested, for it brought a cure which the different doctors had not been able to accomplish. I am therefore highly pleased with it and readily endorse Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. L. O. Pearson.

Miss Florence Miller, 402 Alabama St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I am proud and happy that I am able to praise Pe-ru-na as it deserves, for a better medicine I do not know for the ills so many women suffer from and do not know which way to turn for help. If all women who suffer as I did with period- ical headache and that all worn out feel- ing, would take Pe-ru-na, they would soon find that it put new life into the body and took away all the aches and pains and weariness."—Miss Florence Miller.

Mrs. Florence Wilson, No. 730 Syra- cuse St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "For years I suffered with acute rheumatism which at times compelled me to remain in bed for days and inter- fered with my duties. I tried several remedies which were called cures for rheumatism, but nothing did me any good. At last a friend advised me to try Pe-ru-na. With much reluctance I did so, but I did not have any faith in it. I began to improve some in my general health, and kept on taking it and was surprised to find that my unwelcome visitor was disappearing. This was nine months ago and I am never bothered with rheumatism any more, thanks to Pe-ru-na."—Florence J. Wilson. Mrs. Laura Treadwell, 926 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I am pleased to say that Pe-ru-na proved a great blessing to me when I was try- ing to recover from nervous prostration last winter. I shall al- ways recommend Pe-ru-na in the highest terms."—Mrs. Laura Treadwell.

Mary Elizabeth Mahor, 60 Grafton St., Halifax, N. S., writes: "Having used sev- eral bottles of Pe-ru-na for biliousness at- tended with sick head- aches, and being cured I earnestly send this testimonial."—Mary E. Mahor.

Miss Alice L. Mains, 315 E. St. Clair St., Indian- apolis, Indiana, writes: "I suffered for months with rheumatism in my bones, and at times I felt so stiff and sore I could hardly walk. Five bottles of Pe-ru-na drove the poison out of my system and re- stored me to per- fect health."—Alice Mains.

Pelvic Catarrh Can Be Cured

THERE are a great many people who are actually invalids from chronic catarrh of some internal organ who have not the slightest suspicion that they are victims of this universal disease.

These organs are especially liable to catarrh, which gives rise to weakening discharges, painful irregularities, back- ache, bearing-down pains, smarting and throbbing, with a host of other symptoms, peculiar to weak persons of both sexes, but occurring much more frequently in women, when it is called female weakness.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet con- tinually, who are wretched beyond de- scription, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges.

Pe-ru-na is such a specific for such cases that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable sym- ptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, digestion made per- fect, the dull headaches are stopped and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na.

Save From a Dreaded Operation. Mrs. Eva Bartho, 133 East 12th street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhoea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Pe-ru-na cured me. It took nine bottles, but I felt so much im- proved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am today in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

Miss Mamie Parker, Detroit, Mich., writes: "It is a source of pleasure to me to be able to recommend your valuable rem- edy, not only from my own expe- rience but from observation among my friends, as a reconstructive tonic and as a renovator. It thoroughly cleanses the system of catarrhal conditions so preva- lent from climatic changes, cleanses the blood and restores strength and vitality. It has done this and more for me and I am most enthusiastic in its praise. We women need off and on to take a tonic and strengthener, and I feel that Pe-ru-na is just what we need."—Miss Mamie Parker.

Miss May Dean, 179 South St., Jersey City, N. J., writes: "Too much social life soon reduced my health to a very bad state and I felt the need of a tonic, but just which one of the many to take was the question. After trying several I finally began tak- ing Pe-ru-na and it was the one tonic which I seemed to need. The way it toned and braced up my system was truly remarkable and within three weeks from the time I commenced its use my health was restored and I was able to enjoy life once more. I think you have a truly great medicine and deserve the success, which I trust is yours in abundance."—Miss May Dean.

Dr. Hartman Advises Women Free. All women who are in doubt as to what their trouble is should write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio. Give him a full description of your trouble, previous treatment, symptoms and age. He will promptly reply with full direc- tions for treatment free of charge. This is an opportunity which no ailing woman should miss.

Dr. Hartman has become renowned through his success in treating women's diseases. His experience in these mat- ters is vast. Correspondence is strictly confidential. No testimonials published without written consent. Dr. Hartman relies principally upon Pe-ru-na in these cases. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Praise From Canada. Mrs. Alex. Johnson, 256 University avenue, Kingston, Ontario, Can., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years with bearing down pains and backache, and got no relief from doctor's prescrip- tions. I commenced taking Pe-ru-na and after the first bottle I felt much better and within a month I was a well woman, and heartily recommend it to any woman who is in as poor health as I was."—Mrs. A. Johnson.

If you do not derive prompt and sat- isfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable ad- vice gratis. Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Miss May Haas, 2621 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "As my mother had been greatly benefited from using Pe-ru-na when her health was nearly gone, I could not do less than give it a trial when I was sick. A cold contracted from exposure and wet feet brought on irregularities with pains in the back and bad headaches. The first bottle of Pe-ru-na helped me sufficiently so that I wanted to try an- other and with the finishing of the fourth bottle I was well. I certainly am grateful and pleased with my speedy recovery."—Miss May Haas.

Miss Bertha E. Wenner, a prominent school worker of Buckley, Oregon, speaks of Pe-ru-na in the fol- lowing terms: "I tried several remedies for catarrh of the bronchial tubes, but nothing helped. I began to think I was no cure until I tried Pe-ru-na. I changed for the better at once, and after two months faith- fully I am completely cured. I have had no symptoms and am grateful to Pe-ru-na for my complete recovery to health."—Miss Bertha E. Wenner.

Unnecessary a Change of Climate. Miss Van Buren, from Oregon, writes: "I have been so much bene- fitted by me to the family and myself, I am pleased to say a good word for it. At one time my lungs were in a very bad condition that con- sidered and the doctor said I was to go to a warmer climate. But I would not go at that time for I was so weak and when Pe-ru-na was taken to me so highly I took it, and in two months I was strong and my health was restored. I certainly think Pe-ru-na is a medicine of praise."—May Van Buren.



MRS. FLORENCE J. WILSON



MISS FLORENCE MILLER



MARY ELIZABETH MAHOR



MISS MAY HAAS



MAY VAN BUREN

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the ben- efit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Feel no-sufferers, Pe-ru-na will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan. Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes: The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—Geo. C. Havener, M. D.

Over Fifty Members of Congress, beside other men of National Fame, Endorse Pe-ru-na.



MISS MAMIE PARKER



MISS MAY DEAN

No one Remedy ever received such Unstinted Praise from Prominent Men and Women as Pe-ru-na.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

BREVITIES.

A constant stream of superb afternoon and evening costumes, fancy tailor gowns, latest New York creations, in swell white coats, novelties in street and walking skirts and lovely waists of silk and all kinds of washi materials, is now coming in from our buyer, Mrs. J. J. Fletcher, who has been searching the New York market for the last thirty days. Mrs. Fletcher will be home Tuesday and will be glad to talk with all who are interested in the latest New York Easter fads and fancies. We are now showing duplicates of a number of white coats and costumes that were the sensation at some of the New York Easter openings. Most of these exquisite fancies are from very exclusive makers and only one garment of a kind can be had. If you want the very swiftest and choicest garments of the season let us urge upon you the advisability of making in early selection. The Unique Cloth and Suit House, 247 South Broadway.

Want money? We advance from \$10 up, to reliable parties holding satisfactory positions. Loans to be repaid in installments of 5c and up per week, or \$2.50 and up per month. Also loans on pianos, furniture, etc. 24 Wilson Bldg. Largest assortment of beads, beads and coral necklaces. Shell, wood Mexican novelties at most reasonable prices; 33 per cent. off Indian blankets. Fischer's, 219 W. Fourth.

Have you investigated the proposition of the Mountain King Gold Company? They have well-developed mines, and 5-stamp mill concentrator, etc., on property, nearly ready to grind out dividends, which are expected in May. Directors are solid mining and holding. Stock now 30 cents, to advance soon. Call 206-B Bullard Block, G. D. Avery, manager.

Important Notice—James Smith & Co., the exclusive clothiers, are not going to move, but will be found at the old place, 137 S. Spring street. Bryan Block, where we have a long lease. The phenomenal success of our business compels us to take the adjoining room, which when completed, will be the largest and handsomest clothing house on the Coast.

At Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Flavour street, corner Pico (Thirteenth) street, Sunday, at 11 o'clock, the Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D.D., Bishop of Los Angeles, will preach and administer the rites of confirmation. Both University and Pico Heights cars pass the door.

I have the snappiest dress fabrics for spring ever seen. Strictly new and first class. Silk-lined tailored suits, 35. Ladies' own material made up. Every garment leaving the house is guaranteed to be styled and an exact fit. S. Horwitz, ladies' tailor, 540 1/2 S. Flower.

Vacy Steer's Hair Store, 124 W. Fourth st., will be open for business Wednesday, March 13. We wish to thank our lady patrons for their kindness and patience in waiting so long. Best shampooing in the city. Vacy Steer's famous drugs now on sale.

Tourists should call at the celebrated Schumacher studio, and secure the new photographs, with artistic graving effects and mezzo tints. No apologies necessary. If you get your pictures here. Call 107 N. Spring st. City Steam Carpet Cleaning office and workrooms, 507 S. Flower street, have the best improved machinery for cleaning fine rugs and carpets; also do upholstery and furniture repairing. Tel. M. 427. John Bloemer.

Just received, new centerpieces, exquisite in design, and color; new sofa pillow, something exclusive in shirt-waist materials; hand-embroidered shirt waists to order. Beeman & Hendee, 247 S. Broadway.

Turkey dinner served from 8 to 11 every Sunday, for 35 cents. Puritan, 518 S. Spring. Positively the best. D. Bonoff, the furrier, had the removal across street, 215 S. Broadway, second building north City Hall.

Auction—Thomas B. Clark, auctioneer—will continue the sale of Moore & Co. stock of Japanese art, at 310 S. Broadway, on Tuesday, March 24, 10:30 a.m.; 2:30 p.m. Private sale Monday, all goods at cost.

Marie Jefferson and Elsie Teese, formerly with Vacy Steer, rooms 20-21 Savoy Hotel, over Broadway Department Store, shampooing, manicuring, hair work, electric treatments for face and scalp. Peter 6731.

Closing out everything in way of Indian blankets, outdoor wear. The largest stock to select from, and the lowest prices in the city. Campbell's, 329 S. Spring.

Alfred H. Cullen, the well-known ladies' tailor of San Francisco, is now permanently located at 903 S. Figueroa. He will be pleased to see old as well as new customers.

Consolidation sandwich in the furniture trade. Woodham, Richards & Woodham, 509 S. Spring street. Best place to buy, sell, or exchange your furniture.

Mrs. Catherine Collette will assist First Congressional orchestra in one of their popular concerts Thursday, the 25th. Full announcement later.

Gray Gables, corner Seventh and Hill streets, has reopened with all modern improvements, new furnishings throughout, strictly first-class. Lucille Millinery, formerly of 555 S. Broadway, will be ready for business about April 1, at 61 S. Spring. Opening later. V. A. Hunt.

All the latest designs in accordance with the latest fashion, sun-pleated skirts, cutting and hemming free. 216 1/2 S. Spring. Tel. Main 267.

PERSONAL.

G. W. Hooper, a San Francisco capitalist, is at the Angelus.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Berkeley is registered at the Van Nuys.

C. H. Booth, a national banker of Indiana, Tex., is a visitor in the city.

H. A. Cassebeer, one of New York's merchant princes, is at the Angelus.

Dr. George W. Steyer, a prominent San Jose physician, is at the Angelus.

F. M. Frye, commercial agent for the Southern Pacific at San Diego, is at the Nadeau.

S. E. Scott, a prominent attorney of Kansas City, is with his family at the Angelus.

John Dupee, a Chicago capitalist and a member of the Board of Trade, is at the Angelus.

A. C. Clark, assistant superintendent of the Highland Insane Asylum, is registered at the Nadeau.

J. R. Griffiths, general advertising agent of the Burlington in Chicago, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday.

A. Fuesnot, French Vice-Consul and proprietor of the Ville de Paris, has returned with his wife from New York, after a successful business trip.

A large party of Canadians from Toronto are guests at the Nadeau. Among them are Mrs. George Robertson, wife of wholesale confectioner, Mrs. Robert Jaffron, whose husband is proprietor of the Toronto Globe; S. F. McKinnon, and wife and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smith.

HONOR FOR BONAPARTE.
Lactare Medal Conferred Upon Distinguished Catholic Layman by University of Notre Dame, Ind.

Our buyers were to the TIMES: NOTRE DAME (Ind.) March 21.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, lawyer, philanthropist and student of civic reforms, this year receives the Lactare medal from the University of Notre Dame. This signal honor, the highest conferred by the university, is bestowed yearly on some layman of the Catholic Church, who has rendered special service, both to humanity and religion.

Bonaparte is the second son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and was graduated from Harvard in 1871. He studied as a post graduate for one year, and then took up law, which he completed in 1874.

Throughout his active career, he has been prominently identified in public movements and charitable organizations. At present he is one of the trustees of the Catholic Cathedral of Baltimore.

SLAVERY IN AFRICA.
BERLIN, March 21.—In the Reichstag today the director of the Colonial Office, Dr. Siebel, replying to Socialist inquiries, said slavery had been abolished in the Cameroons (German Equatorial West Africa). Children born there are free, and slavery will in a measure be totally extinguished.

Slavery in German East Africa will also be in process of abolition, since a transfer of ownership was not permitted. The slaves had two days a week for work on their own account and were permitted to buy their freedom.

BIRTH RECORD.
VAWTER—To the wife of E. J. Vawter, Jr., No. 1923 Bonifacio avenue, March 12, a daughter.

Watch Repairing

All Work Guaranteed One Year.

No matter what make your watch is or what the trouble, we have expert watch repairers that can repair it thoroughly. We do the best work and charge less.

Cleaning.....75c
New Main Spring.....50c
New Case Spring.....50c
New Roller Jewel.....50c
New Hands.....15c
New Crystal.....10c

Free Clock Delivery.
Our wagon will call for and deliver any clock without charge. We have the best equipped and largest clock repair department in the city. OUR OPTICAL SERVICE HELPS ALL EYES. We make no charge for eye examination by the best optician on the coast.

Best Gold-filled frames with lenses, \$3.
Solid Gold Rimless Glasses \$2.

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.
305 S. BROADWAY

St. Magnin & Co.
251 South Broadway.

EASTER APPAREL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

We began to plan and arrange for Easter months ago. Consequently we are ready early with dainty, beautiful garments for women and girls. Our stock of

Girls' White Dresses

Is without compare, made of filmy lawns, organdies and other sheer materials; daintily and beautifully trimmed with laces, ruffles, tucks, insertions. A special assortment for Confirmation and Easter wear. Sizes for girls up to 18 years.

We are showing all that is new and nobby in Girl's EASTER COATS. Handsome styles than will be shown elsewhere. Also EASTER HATS and EASTER BONNETS.

In Women's Garments

there are SILK PETTICOATS, WHITE PETTICOATS and fine WAISTS. Nothing so beautiful ever made as our sheer white waists. Many styles and all exclusive with us. All sizes in waists.

BOSWELL & NOYES DRUG CO.

Never a mistake in the prescriptions we fill. We are most accurate.

Pinkham's Compound, 65c
Pierce's Discovery, 65c
Magic Headache Tablets, 25c
Syrup of Figs, 35c
Vin Mariana, \$1.25
Cuticura Soap, 15c
3-day Corn Cure, 10c
Listerine, 75c
Hunyadi Water, 25c

The finest perfumes that are made constitute our assortment. Delicate and refined odors, all very choice. Queen Helen, fragrant and lasting, 50c the oz.; English Violets, the best of all violet odors, 52c an oz.; Jicky, \$1.75 the bottle; Houbigant's Ideal, \$4.00 the bottle; Sultan's Arabian Perfume, 65c.

Third and Broadway

Remington Automobiles.
910 S. Main St.
CHAS. BOGENSCHNEIDER, Sole Agent.

Blair's Shoe Store
61 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Sanborn, Vail & Co.
257 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Tourists should call and select their souvenirs here—many fancy views of Los Angeles. Burnt wood and leather novelties. Visit our Art Gallery.

Woods Floral Co.
222 S. W. Tel. Green 192.

BEHRER pianos. Williamson's, 227 S. Spring.

IVINS & POND pianos at Williamson's.

Schell's Patent Adjustable Form.
Adjusted to your own figure. Removers dressing a pleasure instead of a wearisome trial. 216 South Broadway, room 2.

Standard Sewing Machine.
227 S. Spring. Williamson's Tel. James 674.

REHONIGER pianos. 227 S. Spring. Williamson's.

Cheap Hay.
Good wheat hay, 50 per ton. This is a chance to get cheap feed. Clark Bros. 120 South Broadway.

If You Want to Go East.
Agent, Illinois Central R.R., 255 South Spring.

Ready for Easter

Ready with a magnificent gathering of sumptuously rich garments for Easter wear—garments that our buyer in New York rushed to the express office as soon as the last stitches were made.

Afternoon and Evening Costumes
One of a kind—exclusive novelties that we won't and no other store on the coast CAN duplicate.

Novelty Tailor Suits
of extremely rich materials, elaborately trimmed.

Decidedly Dressy Waists
of silks and all the high-class washable materials.

Strikingly Handsome Spring Coats
Extreme novelties in new oyster white materials—the rage in New York. You'll see nothing like them anywhere else.

Early choosing is of the utmost importance—assortments are now at their height—the alteration department can turn the work out properly and PROMPTLY—and you can make a more satisfactory selection when you don't feel hurried.

The UNIQUE
Cloak-Suit House
245 SOUTH BROADWAY

Why Not Buy the Best Hair?

Is it not worth something to know that there is one store where only the best grade of hair goods are sold? Our prices are as low as any, so there is no reason why any woman who needs a switch, wave, or pompadour should buy at places which lack our reputation.

We match perfectly every possible shade.

The Bennett Toilet Parlor
Cor. Fifth and Spring Sts.

Easter Elegancies Trimmed Millinery

This Easter display outranks the we've ever shown. There's more of the exclusively rich; more of dashing beautiful creations at prices; more charming styles at every price in any former exhibit; more bewitching hats had at any given price than you ever dared for. Choose while the assortments are at their Many exquisite pieces will be added daily course, but at no time will the variety be bewilderingly large as at present.

WONDER MILLINERY
219 SOUTH SPRING.

LADIES' WASHABLE NECKWEAR AND BELTS LARGEST
High Class Line in this City.
MACHIN SHIRT CO.
High Grade Shirt Makers
174 South Spring Street.

Remington Automobiles.
910 S. Main St.
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REAL ESTATE REVIEW

First "Liner" Sheet.

XII YEAR.

HOUSE

FACT AND COMMENT.

CONGRESSMAN LOUD, who has gained credit for his opinion that the new Federal Reserve Bank building in Los Angeles should be a large enough to accommodate the population of 200,000, and Mr. Elmer Francisco, who is opening an enterprise in this city, as mentioned in this column, has mentioned the belief that Los Angeles is the largest city on the Pacific Coast. Certainly, we are growing with marvelous rapidity. He has taken from Charles F. Lummis' book on California, "The Hand of the Continent," notwithstanding, in installments, in the Magazine:

one city in the United States was no larger than Los Angeles in 1880. Not one city was no larger in 1880 is larger than Los Angeles today. In two decades, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than fifty per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than twenty per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than ten per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than five per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than two per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than one per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than half per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a quarter per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a eighth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a sixteenth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a thirty-second per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a sixty-fourth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a one-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a two-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a four-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a eight-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a sixteen-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a thirty-two-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a sixty-four-hundredth per cent. In one decade, Los Angeles has increased its population by more than a one-hundred-hundredth per cent. 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LINERS.
LE—
Houses.

4-room cottage on Wall
and 11th, five large mod-
ern, easy walking distance.

house on E. Adams st., n-
ear electric lights, large ba-
th, two toilets, upstairs and do-

5-room cottage on Ceres av.
and Sixth sta.; this prop-
erty in value rapidly as soon
as the Depot is started

one year for \$2500.
A 6-room cottage; modern
kitchen; gas and electric fixtures
bath; separate entrance;
cottage.
Cottage on Oak st., north of
42x108; small house on road
N, balance on time.
Cottage on E. 17th street
N; modern, polished floors
rooms large, very handsome
made price.

22nd st., 5-room modern
bath, pantry, every-
new house.
Cottage on East 134th st.,
handsome new cottage-
all-china closets, man-
everything for a first-class
margin.
5-room cottage on E. 22nd
mantel, gas and elec-
d furnished for \$2800.

near San Pedro st., very
large, 40-foot lot, modern,
every particular, this
the market next week.

street near Tennessee;
mottage; will be sold on

bed 6-room house, two
st., near Central ave.;
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st., east of Mateo; 5-
; will be sold on

cottage on Ivy st., be-
modern plumbing; a
on Myrtle ave., close
th \$1200.
near Central; 5-room
street, lawn, flowers.
\$60 cash, balance \$39 to
cottage on East 47th
for \$15, near

evard, 4-room cottage;
59x125; lot worth the
own, \$19 per month.
J. HAMPTON CO.,
H. 224 E. Broadway.

ENBECK HOTEL
TEL. MAIN 122
rooms with EVERY
from the BRICKS
Foundation as the first.
used in the finish as
; MORTAR, LIME

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 10th; c
 \$1700-6-room
 \$1200-4-room
 \$300-4-room
 \$600-5-room
 We have
 tags; also
 part of city
 22 REID



FOR SALE—
Houses

[illegible]

FOR SALE—

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.
FOR SALE—
Have you noticed the movement
Down Central ave. and South Park ave.
in the last few days?
Huntington's purchase on South Park ave.
opposite new City Park means a
car line on South Park ave.
New street car line down Griffith and
Eureka ave. to 46th st.
New school house to be erected
at McKilley and Vernon ave.
Such movements mean valuable
improvements in the near future
and a substantial increase in the price
of real estate in that locality.
Remember
That Central and South Park are the two
leading avenues east of Main,
and you will make no mistake in buying
lots on or near these avenues.
Remember
That CORTELOU & NELSON have only
a few lots left at old prices,
\$500 to \$1500
\$250 to \$1250
on 37th, 38th and 39th streets
and Eureka avenue.
Remember
These lots are all full sized, good soil,
and located between South Park and Central
avenue, only 26 minutes from Second and
Spring, on Central avenue line, and when
car lines are completed on South Park
avenue and Eureka avenue, you will be
strictly in it.
Buy these lots NOW on liberal terms and
reap a profit; price will advance soon.
Call for maps and terms.
CORTELOU & NELSON,
222-224 Broadway Building.
FOR SALE—LOTS.
SCHENCK, TATUM & SCHENCK,
WESTLAKE DISTRICT.
WESTLAKE DISTRICT.
WESTLAKE DISTRICT.
ON W. NINTH STREET.
ON W. NINTH STREET.
ON W. NINTH STREET.
BETWEEN HOOVER and VERMONT AVE.
BETWEEN HOOVER and VERMONT AVE.
BETWEEN HOOVER and VERMONT AVE.
LOTS \$5150 FEET.
LOTS \$5150 FEET.
LOTS \$5150 FEET.
PRICE \$1900 TO \$1500.
PRICE \$1900 TO \$1500.
PRICE \$1900 TO \$1500.
STREET WORK ON THE FIRST 24 LOT
ALL COMPLETED
NOW IS THE TIME
TO PICK YOUR LOTS.
COME OUT TODAY AND LOOK OVER
THE PROPERTY.
SOMEONE WILL BE THERE TO ANSWER
ALL QUESTIONS.
COME TODAY.
SCHENCK, TATUM & SCHENCK,
SCHENCK, TATUM & SCHENCK,
SCHENCK, TATUM & SCHENCK,
212 TO 218 LAUGHLIN BLDG.
412 TO 416 LAUGHLIN BLDG.
TELEPHONE MAIN 98.
FOR SALE—
Fine high south front lot in the select
residence section just north of Seventh
and blocks west of Figueroa; double frontage
net several hundred dollars below adjacent
prices.
\$1150—45-ft. short front lot on beautiful
8th street, a short distance south of Adams;
have two of these lying together, mak-
ing 90 feet.
\$150—Corner on Jefferson near Vernon;
the corner just opposite is no better but held
at \$1200.
\$900—A big corner just one block south
of Charles Victor Hill tract, 19x132.
\$400—South front on 22nd close to San
Antonio st.; fine neighborhood and fine high.
\$150—In east front on San Pedro near
Washington.
\$400—Just east of Hinds tract, a south
front 50x125, about 1800 feet this side of the
Hinds mansion.
\$150—East front on Dixon st.
\$400—Fine south front on E. 22nd; a good
investment at this price will probably rise
within 5 days.
\$150—Lot 50x125, just one block south of
Jefferson street Traction cars.
\$200—Two south front lots 25th st., east
Central; must sell the two together but
a make very nice corner also a good lot
corner on same street for \$250.
We think you cannot regret investigating
any of the above.
C. F. W. PALMER & CO., 404 Trust Bldg.,
Second and Spring. 22
FOR SALE—
LOTS **AT A**
BARGAIN.
NUMBER OF CHOICE RESIDENCE
LOTS, LOCATED NEAR WESTLAKE
PARK AND ONE BLOCK FROM THE
ELECTRIC CAR LINE. WILL BE SOLD
AT A BARGAIN, AND ON EASY TERMS;
MAKE VERY NICE CORNER ALSO A GOOD
WIDE RANGE IN PRICE FROM \$200 UP.
CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.
C. E. NORTON,
144 S. BROADWAY.
FOR SALE—
THE CAMPBELL-SCHAAD CO.
45—Lot 24x125 on Adams and Jefferson.
400—Lot 32x125, on Hoover.
400—Lot 24x125, on Valencia.
400—Lot 24x125, on Alvarado.
400—Lot 24x125, on Adams.
400—Lot 24x125, on Bonnie Brae.
on a large number of lots on Maple
rights from \$100 up.
see us before you buy.
THE CAMPBELL-SCHAAD CO.
726-728 Trust Bldg., Second and Spring.
FOR SALE—
CONNELL TRACT ON HOLLYWOOD
LINE, 15 MINUTES SERVICE AND
NET FARE; LOTS \$200, \$150 DOWN, \$50
MONTH.

FOR SALE—

A dark, horizontal, rectangular object, possibly a book cover or a piece of wood, with a lighter, textured surface on the right side. The object is set against a black background. The lighter surface on the right appears to be a different material or a reflection, showing some texture and detail. The overall shape is elongated and flat.

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FOR SALE—
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FRANK LERCH, Suite 10

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WANTED—ANY GOOD
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WANTED TO PURCHASE
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LAUGHIN DRUG CO., 209 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. M.

Cleaver's Laundry Tel. M.
814 S. Ma

THE OIL INDUSTRY

AT SCENES IN KERN RIVER DISTRICT.

Every share the group of... there is a pool for two... demonstrated present were pleased greater Board of Treasury the pool, opportunities have only 1, developed,

...will be 25c per share. your broker. lows: Parker, Wright, Fuller, Vollmer, Kleckner, John R. Haynes, y. Leighton.

...has secured eighty... section mentioned, and will... to erect an up-to-date... Eastern Consolidated Com... the guidance of L. E. ...-into had rep... but the company found... good the claims of its... and the erection... is one of the results.

...will be installed on sec... will have a capacity of... a day. There will be five... with a capacity of 200 har-

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GLEN ROCK VILLA

Beautiful, level lots, 3 blocks from car line and the beautiful Garvanza Hotel.

Price only \$150 Each—\$20 cash, balance \$5 monthly.

Ralph Rogers & Co.,

219 West First Street.

Telephone Main 1378.

The Gillig Tract Near Downey Avenue Car Line.

Lots \$25 to \$150 Each. \$10 Cash, \$5 Monthly.

We own the Lindsay Orchard Tract. We have sold 40 lots out of the original 71—all of the best ones left. Price \$50 to \$250 Each.

Also Oak Hill Park, the most beautiful and sightly place for a home in Southern California. No house in this tract to cost less than \$1500. Cement walks, retaining walls and everything complete before work is stopped. This will be required before your title is complete.

Highland Park Addition, nice level lots, streets will be all graded, cement sidewalks put in. Water, gas and all modern conveniences. The Methodist college is to be located on this tract. \$4000 worth of lots sold the first day the books were opened for the building fund—this assures the building of the college at once—Terms, price of lots in the above, \$300—\$20 cash, balance monthly to suit.

Valley View Tract near Garvanza Hotel. Lots \$200 Each—\$20 cash, \$2 monthly without interest.

We are agents for South Park avenue tract on South Park avenue. Nice level lots, large orange trees, good water—the street car line is to be extended to this tract at once. Price \$425 to \$650 Each.

\$4 DOWN \$4 PER MONTH

Saws Are Buzzing! Hammers Are Clanging!

Three Electric Lines Now Run Through the Pasadena Villa Tract

1. The Pasadena "Short Line"
2. The "Alhambra" Line
3. The "Moravia" Line

Work has been commenced on the beautiful seven room "O.D. Mission" style residence on hill overlooking the electric line. Others will rapidly follow. Our building site are unequalled. Three electric car lines now running through the Pasadena Villa Tract, and two more under way. Only 10 minutes from business center of Los Angeles.

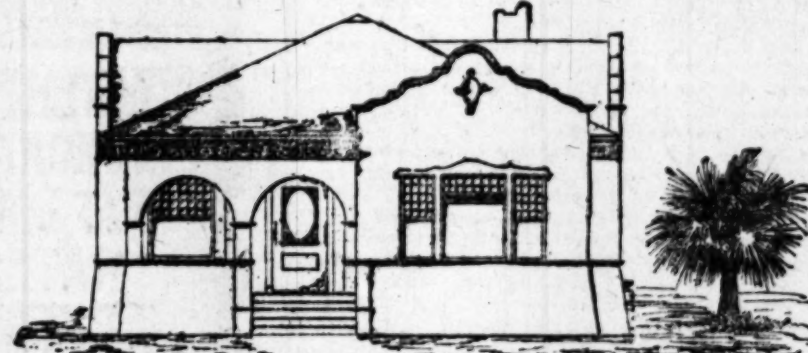
This seven-room house will be completed within sixty days at Pasadena Villa Tract. Preston & Seehorn, architects, room 308 Henne Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pasadena Villa Tract.

The Coming Suburb of Los Angeles.

We Received \$33,447.12 on January 17.

H. E. Huntington, Esq., paid us \$15,534.87 and Ralph Rogers, the wide-awake real estate dealer, paid us \$17,912.25 for their purchases in our 831 acres of land. The title to the Pasadena Villa Tract is guaranteed perfect by the Title Insurance and Trust Co., in an unlimited certificate of title.



Now under construction at Pasadena Villa Tract. Will be completed within sixty days.

READ OUR GUARANTEES:

For \$4.00 down and \$4.00 per month until paid for, we will sell you a regular PASADENA VILLA TRACT LOT, full size, 50x150 ft., facing on 50-ft. avenue, subject to the following guarantees from us: 1. At the expiration of one year from purchase, this \$70 lot is not worth \$87.50—or 25 per cent. increase—based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all the money you have paid us with 6 per cent. interest additional. If you should die at any time before payments have been completed, we will give to your heirs a deed of the lot without further cost. If you should lose employment or be sick you will not forfeit the land. Our property is located immediately adjoining the city limits of Los Angeles. It is, therefore, a very significant fact when Mr. Sage says: "Buy real estate, especially acreage property in the outlying boroughs." Think of it! The PASADENA VILLA TRACT is only 15 minutes' ride by electric car to the business center of Los Angeles. Two electric car lines now running through the tract, and three more under way. OUR GUARANTEE—Remember your purchase is made with the distinct understanding that we will refund all money paid us, with 6 per cent. interest added, if, after visiting Los Angeles within one year, it is found that we have misrepresented our property. You will therefore run no risk whatever in sending us first payment immediately to secure earliest selection and share from the start the increase in value.

Our Restrictions Are: No Saloons, No Shanties, No Factories

Purchasers are not required to build, but if they do they must erect attractive looking houses, there being no "dollar" limit.

IF RUSSEL SAGE TOLD YOU

That you could make a fortune in suburban real estate (especially when it costs you only \$4 down and \$4 per month) wouldn't you be impressed? Well, listen! That buy real estate, especially acreage property in the outlying boroughs, and then work hard at your usual vocation. Your real estate purchases will make your old age comfortable.

Remittances Can be made by Express, Postal Money Order or Bank Check. For further particulars call on or address

\$70

CARLSON INVESTMENT COMPANY

\$70

\$4 Down

114^A South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

\$4 Down

\$4 Per Month

(Incorporated Under the Laws of California) Capital \$100,000.

\$4 Per Month

No Interest

Usual opportunities to a limited number of energetic men of unquestioned reputation to act as our permanent representatives in their own community. Write for particulars.

No Interest

No Taxes

200: 100 Sterling, 2:15; 200 Sterling, 2:00; 150 Home Oil, 2:45; 400 Independence, 12: 200 No. 28, 3:15; 100 No. 28, 3:10; 200 Sovereign, 4:2; 200 Sovereign, 4:1.

CREDIT BALANCES. OIL CITY (Pa.) March 21.—Credit balances, 150; certificates, no bid.

How it Feels to Be Drowned. James A. Lowson describes his experience when drowned under water with a foundered ship. He struck out to reach the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or

fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop. The most striking thing to be remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vise, which was gradually being screwed up tight, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. The "gurgling" process became more frequent for about ten efforts and hope was then extinguished. The pressure after these gulps seemed unbearable, but gradually the pain seemed to ease up, as the carbonic acid was accumulating in the blood.

At the same time the efforts at inspiration, with their accompanying gulps of water, occurred at longer and longer intervals. The writer's mental condition was then such that he appeared to be in a pleasant dream, but still had enough will power to think of friends at home, etc. Before finally losing consciousness, the chest pain had completely disappeared, and sensation was actually pleasant. Consciousness returned, he found himself on the surface of the water (probably from the action of the life-belt), and finally managed to reach shore. He hopes that death by drowning will not be again described as a pleasant death.—Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Remained to Be Proved. Little Neil inquired of his father if he had seen a toy engine down the street in a show window. His father replied that he had seen it. "Well, could you buy me one?" "Yes, Ned, I could buy one." "Well, see you do it, en!" (Louisville Post.)

Mr. Zion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, no longer exists. By order of the officers of the Grand Chapter, its charter has been withdrawn. The offense is the same as that which cost Doric Lodge its charter—the election and installation of "Shang" Draper.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

Made-to-Order Pieces.

Designing and finishing to order is an important feature of this furniture business.

Besides carrying a wide variety of pieces "in the white," ready to be finished as you say, we make a specialty of designing furniture to order for Lodge Rooms, Clubs and Institutions, as well as for home use. As an illustration of the character of work turned out by our shops, we refer to the display in our north window—a few of the special designs we are making for the Redlands Lodge of Elks.

225-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY. OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

flexible Rubber Plates

Have many advantages over the old, thick, cumbersome, ordinary rubber plates, and even over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner. These plates are flexible, only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper. It cleans and adheres better to the roof of the mouth. Particles of food and small seeds cannot get under them. They will last longer, are stronger than any others and will not break, as they will give first, being flexible. Dr. Schiffman's own process and made ONLY by us. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case of plate work.

After having had several unsuccessful sets of teeth made in Chicago and Denver by skilled dentists, I came to Dr. Schiffman and had a set made with him. The fit is perfect in every way. This statement is made for the benefit of others like myself. THOMAS C. GILMAN, No. 10 North Hill street.

The upper set of teeth made for me by Dr. Schiffman is entirely satisfactory as to fit and material. M. CHRISTENTON, No. 519 Thoma Vista street.

I wish to state that Dr. Schiffman has extracted my teeth without the slightest pain or unpleasant after-effects, and has fitted me with a full set of teeth, which are just splendid—satisfactory in every way—and I can use them as well as I could my natural ones. W. K. SANBORN, No. 102 Pasadena avenue.

Dr. Schiffman made me an upper and lower set of teeth five years ago. During that time they have been perfectly satisfactory and I feel that they could not be better. I can eat with them as well, if not better, than with my natural teeth. MRS. MARY HANSEN, No. N. Hill st.

I have worn a plate ever since I was 15 years old. Have had plates made by three different dentists, and none was that the plate made by Dr. Schiffman has been the best I have ever had, and is satisfactory in every respect. MISS IDA SIEDESHIELM, No. 132 South Spring street.

I had a full upper and lower set of teeth made by Dr. Schiffman, and I can use them as well as I could my natural teeth. LEWIS HOUTSON, No. 300 South Main street.

The teeth Dr. Schiffman made for me fit me perfectly and it is much pleasanter to use them than any I have ever used. M. D. LIND, Riverside, Cal.

Have received better satisfaction from the plate made for me by Dr. Schiffman than from all the many others I have tried. MARY E. BROWN, No. 212 East First street.

I had my upper and lower teeth extracted by Dr. Schiffman without any pain. It has since had an upper and lower set made, and they fit me. They are tight that it is with difficulty that I can remove them. I cannot express too highly of Dr. Schiffman or his work, and advise everyone seeking work done in patronizing him. MISS E. J. KILLICK, No. 146 West Fourteenth street.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO., 101 N. SPRING, OVER HALL'S. Also open evenings and Sunday forenoon. See specimens of our work at our entrance.

Stop the Leak

Electricity being the life principle any loss of force or vitality shows loss of electricity. You can renew that vital force by taking our treatments. Marvelous cures are being wrought every day. We treat all diseases of men, women and children.

X-Rays and High Frequency

Are the latest discoveries in the treatment of all diseases of Stomach, Throat and Lungs, Cancer, Lupus, Eczema, Rosacea, Tumors of all kinds. Insomnia and all forms of nervous diseases yield to our MUSICAL VIBRATION TREATMENT.

E. M. M. Curative Co.

Phone Main 646 529 S. Broadway.

My Examinations

Consist of something more than usually get; they are thorough searching; they reveal what you will know just what you can do upon; this is the reason I have by mail; it is all left to you and work. On the other hand, make an application or give me the "Exact Cause" of your ailment, and I will assure of its effectiveness, and will make improvement.

Specialists

South Street

Lin

STOCKS AND

A SALE—

R. H. DICK

LOCAL STOCKS

R. H. DICK

ALL LOCAL STOCKS

INDUSTRIAL AND

RECREATION STOCKS

OF INTEREST TO

THE INVESTOR

THIS IS A GOOD

TIME TO BUY

THE HIGH-GRAD

STOCKS AND

BOND AND

REAL ESTATE

IN PRICES

THE COMPANY

ALSO STOCKS

AND BONDS

FOR

SALE OR

RENTAL

R. H. DICK

MEMBER LOS ANGELES

STOCK

EXCHANGE

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Our Prospectus

The following is reprinted from our prospectus and fully describes the proposition we offer to homeseekers and investors.

Within the past three years the stock of the Maclay Rancho Water Company, operating in the San Fernando Valley, has been purchased by Los Angeles capitalists, who have developed a large amount of additional water and have made many improvements in the company's plant; which is now well equipped with over thirty miles of pipe lines and cement ditches, pumps, power plant, etc.

The Water Company which was organized originally as a Co-operative Association issued water rights to about 4000 acres of land, but did not develop sufficient water to justify bringing it under cultivation, and about three-fourths of the land and water rights is still unimproved. The greater portion of this unimproved land is first class orange and olive land, and with water for irrigation, it only needs improving to make it productive.

During the past two and a half years the water company has devoted itself almost exclusively to the development of water and to the improvement and enlargement of its plant—and with good results. Now that sufficient water has been developed and facilities have been provided for handling it, it is the purpose of the owners of the Maclay Rancho Water Company to bring this unimproved land under irrigation and thereby add to the income and value of the Company's plant and to increase the value of other property owned or controlled by them in this district.

To accomplish this purpose the Water Company will improve this land in tracts to suit purchasers and will take all the care of the land and the improvements, where it is desired, until they are profit earning.

Both the orange and olive industries have been thoroughly proven in this tract. They pay better returns on the money invested than can be realized from any other use to which the land can be put, and it is these industries that we look to make this land equally profitable to the purchaser and the seller.

The improvement of this land by the Maclay Rancho Water Company is taken up with the belief that the land can be improved on a large scale with better improvements and cheaper than it can be improved in small tracts, and that there are many people who want orange and olive orchards if they can have them without bothering with their care until they come into bearing, and without paying the prices obtained for bearing orchards. The improvement and the cultivation of this land means the increased use of water, increased dividends and increased value to the owners of the Water Company. And we can afford, and have made the prices such that they mean good investment, and cheap homes to the investors and homeseekers.

The first orange and olive trees were planted in this tract fourteen years ago, and although the growth of the industries was retarded by the lack of sufficient water for irrigation, and by the time required to thoroughly demonstrate the success of orange and olive growing in this district, there are at the present time in this tract and adjoining it some of the most valuable orange orchards and by far the largest and most valuable olive orchards in California. The fruit grown here is as good and brings as good a price as in any district in the State. The soil is rich and productive, and there is no FROST—NO SCALE, BLIGHT OR OTHER PESTS, which means incomparably much to the successful grower of oranges and olives.

This district has not received the advertising that has been given to many orange districts, as the majority of the orchards are owned in large tracts, either by people who are contented to live here or by investors who are satisfied with their investments. And there is an incomparably smaller percentage of acres of bearing orchards for sale in this tract than in any other district in the State, which would not be true if the district did not have exceptional merits for growing oranges and olives.

All the land that will be improved and sold has been carefully classified and only the orange and olive land will be planted to trees, and only first-class nursery stock will be used in planting. A most every modern convenience afforded by a city can be had in homes built in this tract—bathrooms, patent toilets, etc., and the cost of a ten-acre orchard improved is less than the cost of a 60x150 foot lot in a desirable residence portion of the City of Los Angeles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE HAD AT OUR OFFICE OR BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Maclay Rancho Water Company

Rindge Block, 254 South Broadway

FREDERICK H. RINDGE, Pres.

GEO. I. COCHRAN, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Maclay Rancho Water Company

Rindge Block, 254 South Broadway

FREDERICK H. RINDGE, Pres.

GEO. I. COCHRAN, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

WE are not selling bare, unimproved or arid land, but on the contrary, we are selling land planted with orange and olive trees at the lowest possible price. In addition, we care for both the land and trees until the orchards are bearing. There are 4,000 acres in this tract, about 1,000 acres of which are already improved with orange and olive orchards. Rich and productive soil; water irrigation at low rates; a district free from frosts, scale, blight and other pests; delightful climate; pure water; warm days of sunshine; cool, sleepy nights; splendid schools and churches; 40 minutes from Los Angeles. Water for domestic purposes, and land and improvements at the cost of bare land in other districts, are the inducements we offer to homeseekers and investors.



ORANGE ORCHARDS

The unimproved orange land in this tract with water piped or ditched to it, set out in orange trees with three-year-old roots and one-year-old buds, 80 trees to the acre, with two years' water for irrigation, and with all the care of the trees and the land for two years after planting will be sold at \$250 to \$275 per acre, according to the land selected.

The experience of growing oranges in this tract is that the second year, after setting out three-year-old roots with one-year-old buds, the trees bear some fruit, but usually the yield is really not profitable until the fourth and sometimes the fifth year. Orange trees at this age and until they come into profitable bearing require close attention, and their future crops depend very much on the care they receive.

For the benefit of those who cannot personally take care of their orchards after the first two years, we are preparing a schedule of prices to be charged for the complete care of the land and trees, which will be furnished on application.

OLIVE ORCHARDS

The olive land with water delivered to it and set out in olive trees will be sold at \$175 to \$200 per acre, and the land and the trees will be irrigated and cared for for three years without additional cost. Those who wish to have their orchards cared for after the first three years and until they come into profitable bearing can obtain a schedule of prices to be charged for the work upon application.

PROFITS OF ORANGE AND OLIVE GROWING

In estimating the profits to be derived from the orchards proposed to be planted and sold, the past average yield of the bearing orchards now in the tract, and the average prices that have been received for the fruit is taken as the yield and prices to be expected in the future. If this comparison is unfair it is unfair to the future, as the most unfavorable conditions in the past will not be re-encountered, namely—the lack of water for irrigation; experiments with different varieties of fruit and treatment of the soil.

The orange orchards in this tract have averaged about 10 boxes of oranges to the acre the third year after having been set out; one box to the tree the fourth year; about one and one-half boxes to the tree the fifth year, with an increase of a little over one-half a box to the tree each year until they are fourteen years old.

Bearing Olive Orchards at \$175.00 Per Acre

We have two 40-acre tracts of Growing Olive Trees. Some of the trees are 8 years old and are in bearing. We will offer the tracts for the week at \$175.00 per acre. Easy terms.

Price includes water rights.



This is as far as the district has been fairly tested.

The net price received by the grower for oranges grown in this tract has averaged just about \$1.00 to the box each year since the organization of the Fernando Fruit Growers' Association in 1894.

Taking the figures, a ten-acre orange orchard will pay back the capital invested, together with all the cost of maintaining the orchard (including the cost of hiring the orchard cared for during this time,) and with interest at six per cent. per annum on both investments and the cost of maintenance within the first seven years, and leave a surplus. Estimating the value of the orchard when eight years old at \$600 per acre, the original investment of \$275, the highest price asked for the land and improvements, will have earned 32.7 per cent. net per annum for the first seven years. The earnings of orchards average about one-half

as much each year after the seventh year as the total of the first seven years.

Olive trees cannot be counted upon for a profitable yield until they are eight years old, although many trees yield good crops younger. The life of the olive tree is almost unlimited when they once come into profitable bearing, each year yielding their average production.

California is practically the only State in the Union producing olives, and while the industry is in its infancy, it may require some time for the grower to thoroughly establish requirements and to permanently establish the market, but has demonstrated that olive growing is profitable to the grower and the fruit when carefully made into oil or pickles is called by the product of any olive district in the world.

SUMMARY

It is our purpose to sell this land and bring it under cultivation with as little delay as possible, and every possible inducement will be offered to investors and homeseekers to purchase homes in this tract.

The district affords three Eight Grade Grammar School, High School, and a college conducted by the Adventist Church. Also four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Adventist, Catholic. The elevation is 1066 feet above the sea level. The average temperature of about 62 degrees. The average precipitation is about 47 degrees and the average high temperature is about 90 degrees. In 1901 there were 195 clear, partly clear days; and 60 cloudy and rainy days, and a fair average. The highest point reached by the thermometer during the past six years was 108 degrees and only once that period. Excessively hot days are few and the nights are always cool and pleasant, and such a climate with good soil affords a guarantee for good health.

The greater portion of this tract lies at or near the San Fernando, and is within less than an hour's ride by rail from Los Angeles. There is a rumor that one of the three electric lines connecting other suburban towns with Los Angeles has been extended to the San Fernando Valley and afford a service to and from Los Angeles. This, however, is only a rumor and may or may not become a fact. The improvement of San Fernando Valley justify the building of an electric line sooner or later some one will build it, and it must pass through this tract to reach the productive part of the valley.

We wish that every person interested in purchasing land in California would visit this tract and see just what being offered for its merits are worthy of consideration. At the fruit grown on this tract now on display at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and a comparison of it with fruit grown in other districts, carries the conviction that the tract affords exceptional advantages for growing clean, delicious fruit with flavor.

Our interests demand that all the improvements be given first-class, and that every possible advancement be given to the district.

As reference we offer Bradstreet's and Dun's Manual Agency, and any Los Angeles Bank.

Deeds can be obtained through the Title Insurance and Company of Los Angeles, Cal., or other responsible Los Angeles institutions, by remitting to them the amount required for arranging the price and terms with us. A certificate of showing good title and no encumbrances will be furnished each piece of land sold.



A 10-Acre Orange and Olive Orchard Costs Less Than a Los Angeles 50-Foot Lot in a Desirable Location.



EDITORIAL SHEET.

Society News

1911 YEAR.

THEATERS—

RHEUM—Modern

WEEK COMMENT

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LAST WEEK AND

Quatuor

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ANGELES THEAT

TONIGHT

DRAMATIC EVEN

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Virginia Dre

Supported by a CAREFULLY SE

Sensation Year . . . RES

REITER ENGAGEMENT—Lower

Year 1912

ANGELES THEAT

THE SEASON'S LEIGH

E WEEK, BEGINNING

TOMORROW

MR. CHARLES

ANFO

ACCOMPANIED BY

SS MARIE DR

Taming of the

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and WEDNESDAY

and SATURDAY MATINEES.

Much Ado

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Under the Management of F.

ENTIRELY UNUSUAL during this

now on sale. PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c

KOSCO'S BURBANK

Tonight—All Week—

Ralph Stuart

: : PER

Right o

especially for Mr. Stuart by Mrs. C

—Gorgeous Costumes—New Musi

—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

—Mr. Ralph Stuart and Company in

TRIC THEATER—343 N

Night—The Great India

—Park, Theater, Zo

TODAY'S S

ASCENSION and PARACHUTE JUM

MME. SCHELL, QUEEN OF

CATALINA MARINE BAND CONCERTS

THEATER

"BROCKEN" from Faust.

—Character Comedian.

—New Illustrated Songs.

—Songs and Dance Artists.

—VITACOP, New Views.

—REED OF SLK.

SON AUDITORIUM—

—Tuesday, March 3

RICHMOND PEARSON

IN HIS GREAT LECTU

America, Mistress o

—Barbieri's Music Store. PRICES—5c

MEN'S CHRISTIAN

E. L. Shuey of

MEN'S MEE

The

President business men of Dayton and

men in the association.

THE SALAMBOS
The Novelty of Novelities
Musical Dale Dave Nowlin
Compagologist The Merry Minnie
MRS. MRS. MRS.
RICE and WALTERS
Acrobatic Grottoes in "BUNNY BUMP."
DE FORRESTS
World-known Whirlwind Dancers
ANDRAESSEN BROTHERS
Danish Minstrelsy
THE BIOGRAPH
Showing the Latest Motion Pictures
LAST WEEK AND UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF LE
Quatuor Basque
European Singing Sensationalists
ANGELES THEATER—
TONIGHT
DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Virginia Drew Trescott,
Resurrection
ANGELES THEATER—
THE SEASON'S LEGITIMATE DRAMATIC EVENT
BEGINNING TOMORROW MONDAY, MARCH 23.
MR. CHARLES B. ANFORD
ACCOMPANIED BY
MISS MARIE DROFNAN
Taming of the Shrew
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
OSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—
Tonight—All Week—Matinee Saturday
Ralph Stuart and Company,
Right of Sword

MORE WOE FOR CREASINGER.
His Lawyer and Red Cloud Company After Him.
Attorney Shinn Moves to Cut Professional Ties.
Sail for Twenty Thousand Dollars Fled Against the "Barrel" Man.

Professional relations are about to break between S. P. Creasinger, he of "barrel-of-money-to-lose" fame, and his attorney, W. H. Shinn, Esq. On the eve of a \$20,000 suit by the Red Cloud Mining Company, of which he formerly was president, Creasinger finds himself without the assistance of the lawyer who has been in his employ for several years, and furthermore, he is defendant in a suit by the same attorney for services rendered.

Attorney Shinn says he can't work all your life for nothing, even if you are a lawyer; and Creasinger says there's no use talking, you cannot go into the mining business with a preacher or a lawyer.

Ever since last February Mr. Shinn says he has been trying to break away from his client, but he had so firm a grip on the barrel of money that he was unable to shake loose from the clutches of Creasinger. Creasinger says everything is lovely between him and Shinn, only the lawyer "got huffy too soon."

Shinn says he has tried for many months to reach an understanding with Creasinger, but that the barrel-of-money man refused to pay attention to communications.

"He always was a great one to 'stave off' people," says Attorney Shinn.

Shinn enumerates twelve suits in which he has been retained by Creasinger lately, many of them still open. Among them are actions brought against Creasinger by Joseph J. Jernall de Gottliebson for the recovery of \$125,000 for alleged fraud in a Mexican land deal, and by numerous other plaintiffs, the total amount of the lot being \$145,524.

For effecting a settlement between Creasinger and the Red Cloud Mining Company, Shinn claims that he was applied to the court to have permission to about \$200,000, only a part of which he has been paid, he avers. He assigned the claim for the remainder to A. C. Hine, in whose name suit has been filed for recovery of the amount.

HARD WORK TO LET GO.

After trying in vain to induce Creasinger to release him as attorney, Shinn applied to the court to have permission to break relations severed, and finally compromised with Creasinger by agreeing to permit the matter to run until tomorrow.

In preparation for the fulfillment of the agreement of Creasinger to settle the matter at tomorrow's meeting, Attorney Shinn yesterday handed up the papers in which the interests of Creasinger are concerned, and upon their delivery to the barroom, the man today, the attorney and the client will part company.

Shinn claims he was in an awkward position. He says his client would not pay for services rendered, neither would he release the attorney. Mr. Creasinger, however, has a high opinion of the legal acumen of his lawyer, and he was loath to let him go.

During the tangle in Red Cloud and other affairs, that came up, while Creasinger was in the East, Shinn says he devoted his entire time to "barrel-of-money" affairs. He says he was offered credit and professional services, and then was unable to obtain full compensation.

Creasinger says there were other bills to pay besides that of the attorney.

Creasinger also intimated a few things about Shinn yesterday, though he would not look well in print, although he said he would not "knock" the attorney for the world. He said that Shinn is not the only attorney in the land.

RED CLOUD'S SUIT.

Whatever may be the import of the suit of the Red Cloud company, Creasinger waves it aside with a sweep of the arm, and says the company is mistaken in all its allegations. He is a philanthropist, he says, and claims to have extended his benevolence into the affairs of the mining company to an extent that is undreamed of by people who have brought action against him.

It is claimed by the plaintiff in the sensational suit, that Creasinger, then president of the Red Cloud Mining Company, cheated the company on the purchase of mining claims, and on the sale of stocks, and purposely got the company in a snarl, in order to make blood money getting it out again.

The whole sad story, as alleged in the suit, may be summarized as follows:

Red Cloud Company, incorporated November 13, 1899; capital stock, \$100,000; at \$1 per share.

Creasinger bought 100,000 shares to C. B. Sibert to pay for certain mining claims.

Through Creasinger the company buys the Ohio, Sunset, San Antonio, San Diego, Congressman, Dottie Wellborn, Georgia claims.

Creasinger represents to the company that he paid 75,000 shares of the company's stock for the claims; he is alleged to have actually paid \$50,000, and kept the other 25,000 shares, then worth 10 cents a share.

Creasinger had charge of selling the treasury stock, but is alleged to have sold customers his own stock instead under representation that it was treasury stock. In six months he is alleged to have sold 100,000 shares of his own stock at 50 cents a share. Result, company runs behind and \$10,000 has to be raised to carry on mines.

Creasinger benevolently offers to raise the \$10,000 if the company will issue shares of stock to Warren Gillen. This was done, and the stock turned over to Gillen. The latter is alleged to have turned the stock back to Creasinger. Thus Creasinger gets 100,000 shares of stock then valued at \$50,000, per share for \$10,000. In six months Creasinger is alleged to have sold this stock for \$48,400, and is alleged to have thus defrauded the company out of \$2,600.

February 15, 1900, Creasinger buys certain machinery for \$2000; \$500 paid, balance due, \$1500. Creasinger pays \$200 and offers to raise \$2500 if 100,000 shares be placed as collateral security. The \$2500 must be paid to the mysterious "lender" by February 23, 1900. Creasinger is alleged to be the real lender of the money. Thus Creasinger gets 100,000 shares then valued at 35 cents for \$2700.

December 15, 1901, Creasinger sold

2000 shares company's stock for 50 cents, amounting to \$1000; alleged to have represented to the company that he only got \$500.

December 18, 1901, 1000 shares sold for \$300; alleged representation to company, \$250.

January 7, 1901, 600 shares for \$200; alleged representation to company, \$150.

December 12, 1902, 6000 shares sold to A. Riggelson for \$2000; alleged representation, 25 cents per share. In this case Creasinger is alleged to have held onto all the money.

November and December, 1902, Creasinger is alleged to have sold 2000 shares for \$1500, or 50 cents per share, representing to the company that it brought 25 cents; alleged to have held back all the money.

Not knowing all this, the company acknowledges an indebtedness of \$3,221 to Creasinger and gave him four promissory notes.

In order to prevent these notes from being passed on to third parties and creating a bad reputation for the company, the court is asked to cancel the notes.

The company represents finally that Creasinger owes it \$20,000. He is said to have sold about 200,000 shares at an average of 40 cents on his own account.

Creasinger's Statement.

Being asked regarding this, the latest complaint against him, Mr. Creasinger said:

"The articles published in regard to my dealings with the Red Cloud Mining Company, of which I was president, are entirely untrue. When this matter comes up for trial we will certainly be able to explain every transaction satisfactorily. I bought of that company I paid for at the full market value of the stock at that time. Nothing was done in an underhanded way, and nothing to conceal at that time, and have nothing to conceal now. The charge of fraud in this complaint will be shown to be groundless."

L. O. THE EQUINOX BROUGHT US SUMMER.
DAY AND NIGHT WERE OF EQUAL LENGTH YESTERDAY.

No Particular Disturbance as Old Sol "Crossed the Line" and Indications Point to a Continuance of the Warm Spell.

A new number in the "procession of the equinoxes" came before the public gaze yesterday. Day and night were of equal length, and the approach of summer was heralded in some places, by the balmy winds of spring.

In Los Angeles it most certainly seemed like the "good old summer time." There was an intoxicating warmth in the breeze that called up involuntary memories of a parson and a sandy stretch of shimmering beach, southwest for many days.

In the outer world seemed reminiscent of a full-blown May time in the Eastern States.

Everybody remarked on the great change in the weather. Little children didn't seem to know just what impression the breeze that called up involuntary memories of a parson and a sandy stretch of shimmering beach, southwest for many days.

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SHEEP TAIL GROUP SOLD.

The purchase of the Sheep Tail group of mines on the Colorado River, in Mohave county, Ariz., by the New Comstock Mining Company of this city, has just been consummated.

This group, consisting of five patented claims, was owned by G. Otis Draper of Boston, who acquired the property some months ago from the Arizona and New England Mining Company on a mortgage of \$100,000. It was sold to the New Comstock Mining Company of this city, and it is reported that over \$300,000 has been expended in development and equipment.

The group is situated ten miles north of the Gold Roads property, and is believed to be on the same strike. The ore body consists of a forty-foot ledge of low-grade free-milling gold ore, and on the various claims nearly a mile of development work has been done.

Besides the mines, the company has acquired the equipments, consisting of a twenty-stamp mill, cyanide plant, holding tanks, air compressors and power drills.

It is the intention of the new owners to construct a railroad from the mines to the river, which is situated on the river at a distance of six miles, and to work the property on a large scale.

"Our company is backed with ample capital to carry on the work," said Stanley C. Hagg, general manager of the New Comstock Mining Company, "and we are prepared to expend several thousand dollars in overhauling the property, and large crews of men will be put to work underground at once, and if present plans are carried out, the mill will be put in commission within the next thirty days."

QUARTZITE LIVELY CAMP.

Quartzite is one of the liveliest of the desert camps, although little news of its development comes to the outside world. According to the report of a local mining expert, who recently visited the camp, at least a dozen small companies are engaged in developments there. No great number of men are employed by any of them at this time, but the process of development goes steadily on.

The Detroit Quartz company has between fifteen and twenty men employed; B. C. Smith, fifteen men; Success Copper Company, between fifteen and twenty men; the Venetian Gold Mining Company, twenty men; the Lead Camp group, five men; the Terrapin group, seven or eight, and the Guadalupe company, twenty men.

In addition to those employed on the quartz property there are at least fifty miners engaged in dry washing for gold.

TO HONOR CLEVELAND GRAYS.

The Ohio Society has about completed the details of the welcome to be extended to the Cleveland Grays, and the entertainment events to be given in their honor. The Cleveland Grays, a unique social-military organization numbering over one hundred members from the highest element in Cleveland, they will start on a pleasure tour of the West by special train, and are expected in Los Angeles May 3 or 5. It is hoped they can be induced to participate in the Fiesta parade in honor of President Roosevelt. The Ohio Society will give a reception and ball in their honor, probably in Blanchard Hall, the evening of May 3.

FOURTY HOURS' DEVOTIONS.

This morning at a solemn high mass the period of forty hours' devotion will begin at St. Joseph's Church on Broadway. This church is making active preparations for the entire forty hours of its distinguished guests, the apostolic delegates, Mr. Didomeo Tal, and his party, next month. Joseph Messner has been appointed chairman of the Reception Committee.

MINES AND MINING.

TWO CORKING MINE DEALS.

Local Capitalists Acquire Great Properties.

Quarter of Million is Involved in One Transaction.

Cedar Valley Group and Sheep-tail Lodes to Be Opened as Result.

Los Angeles capitalists have just acquired possession of two valuable mineral properties in Arizona as the result of deals closed in this city yesterday.

One of these was the transfer of the properties of the Cedar Valley Gold and Silver Mining Company, situated near Cedar, Mohave county, Ariz. Negotiations for this valuable group have been pending for several weeks, but it was not until yesterday that papers conveying title to local parties were signed. The purchasers are Capt. C. Henry Thompson and Lane C. Gillim, both prominent in mining circles, who, it is reported, paid close to \$250,000 for mines and equipment.

The property consists of a number of claims through which run two large ledges of ore carrying good values in both gold and silver. Among the well-known claims acquired are the Silver Queen, Sheep, Evangelist, Arnold, Gen. Lee, Hubbard, Live Yankee, Dire Necessity, Wide Awake and Prince. In all a little over 2000 feet of development has been done up to the top of the ledge along a width of from 4 to 15 feet, the vein matter varying from 1 to 2 feet in width, and averages close to 4 feet.

The equipment consists of a fifteen-stamp mill, up to date and in running order, with a large number of bankhouses and numerous other buildings.

In speaking of the deal yesterday, Capt. Thompson stated that the purchase was made by the Cedar Valley Gold Mining Company, a local corporation, of which Capt. Thompson is president, and Mr. Gillim secretary and treasurer. Within a few days the property will be transferred to the company.

"We believe that we have one of the best gold-silver deposits in the Territory," said Capt. Thompson, "and with that idea we are preparing to expend time and money in further development. We have just acquired the property, and we intend to develop it to the full extent of our means."

"The property has not been operated for several years, as the Cedar Valley company failed, through mismanagement, to develop it. We know there are large deposits of ore that carry from \$6 in gold to twenty to thirty ounces in silver, and that the average value of the ore is about \$100 a ton of silver of \$18 to the ton in gold and silver."

Capt. Thompson is president of the Federal Gold Mining Company that purchased the Consolidated Brick property near Vanderbilt several months ago. He has just consummated the purchase of the Cedar Valley property in this mine, and it is understood that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the mines by an eastern syndicate.

FIRST MATE JIMMIE FRANK.

Broadway Newboy Steps into the Cabin of a Private Yacht at One Bound.

Have any of Jimmie Frank's morning patrons missed him lately? Jimmie is a Broadway newboy—rather, he was—and has sold The Times regularly for three years.

Most people didn't know that there was a Jimmie Frank, but many did know a tousled, freckled-faced, energetic urchin of about twelve winters, who might have passed by that name.

Last Thursday Jimmie Frank quit the newspaper business and went up a notch. He has stepped from the asphalt to the cabin of a private yacht—all in one bound.

Just whether he ever really had a father or a mother, Jimmie does not know, although he is sure of having possessed at one time, a bunch of younger brothers and sisters.

These tots all depended on Jimmie for support, or if not for actual support, for friendly advice. Jimmie lived in a little hut on Macy street, near the river, and it was hard sledding to the little cabin on the coast. However, a sister who worked at the American Can Company's factory, on Anderson street, was a good housekeeper, and the domestic affairs of the few multitudes prospered in good shape.

Times have changed since. Jimmie's big sister has been "sent for" by an aunt living in the East, and the rest of the youngsters have been adopted by a boarding house. That leaves Jimmie free to follow his own free will—and the sea.

A year ago he went to Pasadena for a while, and he showed the news near the Hotel Green for a few winter months. One of his regular customers was an old British peer, Capt. Winthrop Murray. Capt. Murray was visiting a friend of his, Dr. L. W. Thorpe, now of this city, and frequently met Jimmie in his early morning rambles.

His fancy was pleased with the sturdy freedom and self-reliance of the little clubber, and he promised him, among other things, that he would some day take him for a sail in his yacht. Then he went away, and probably forgot all about it.

Jimmie didn't forget. He came back to this city, and kept a close watch on Dr. Thorpe's bankhouse, and he knew just where Capt. Murray was. So when the English far came back to Los Angeles last week, Jimmie was "put wise" and watched every chance to get to speak with him. Capt. Murray's yacht, the Trafalgar, was being taken to the San Francisco Harbor, as Jimmie well knew.

"When are you going to take me on your ship?" This was the alarm given by Jimmie to the visiting seaman, as he walked down Broadway the other morning. Jimmie was not in the least disappointed when he was told that that was almost out of the question now, as the Trafalgar had a full complement of passengers, and was soon to sail for the Orient.

The next day Capt. Murray received, at his address, a letter of recommendation, signed by a number of Jimmie's friends, and including an application from that young hopeful for the position of cabin boy. He had been told that the vessel was a fine one, and that the captain was a man of the regulation "cabin boy" of action. He was told that the vessel was a fine one, and that the captain was a man of the regulation "cabin boy" of action.

"It's a cinch I'd be a corker of a 'cabin boy,'" he said quietly.

Capt. Murray, Mate Jimmie Frank and the rest sail for Honolulu the first of the week.

DRAMA'S NEW HOME.

Equipment Arriving for Mason Opera-house, the Opening of Which is Promised in Five Weeks—Delay Probable.

Several brown-stone fronts, a long row of business blocks, some mountain streams and rocks and a whole forest of trees were moved yesterday into the new Mason Opera-house. They came from Chicago in a car and are the creation of a scene-painter in that city.

Several additional cars of canvas chairs, benches and other daisies, and other illusions for the play-goers are on the way. The large fire proof curtain of the theater also arrived yesterday.

As announced by Manager Wyatt yesterday that the new theater will be opened on the evening of April 27, but the details of the opening event are carefully guarded as it is proposed to give the public a surprise.

From the appearance of the big auditorium there is necessity for tail husting if the work is to be completed within five weeks. A vast network of scaffolding still fills the place and the stonework is far from through with the work. Some delay is experienced through the dampness of the walls, making it impossible to proceed with the interior work. It is expected, however, that the scaffolding will be taken down this week.

A large consignment of opera chairs has arrived and those for the balcony and gallery will be placed this week, but the floor has not yet been laid in shape from Barstow. The rest of the theater is to be of cement, covered with wood, and is to rest on the surface of the ground.

The entrance to the theater is guarded as carefully as that of a harem, and the public is barred absolutely. Only when the finishing touches are made and tickets sold for the opening night will the doors be opened. Then will the pretty playhouse burst in all its effulgence of the waiting throngs.

NETTY GREEN'S TERRIER.

ROBOKEN (N. J.) March 21.—A summons has been issued for Mrs. Hetty Green, reputed to be the wealthiest woman in the United States, to appear before Recorder Stanton and explain why she had failed to obtain a dog license for her pet terrier. The complaint against Mrs. Green was entered by Health Inspector Grannell, who asked for a summons on the ground that Mrs. Green had violated the health code by not getting a license. After the summons had been issued a man who refused to give his name came to the court and said that Mrs. Greene had a dog license, which she obtained in New York City, and she supposed that it was not necessary to obtain another one here.

PAGE JOINS HICKOX IN JAIL.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.) March 21.—The House today declared I. L. Page, the newspaper correspondent, in contempt of the House for refusing to tell the boodie investigating committee where he got a \$1000 bill, which he had changed at a bank here. Speaker Whitecotton issued a writ of commitment to the County Jail for both Page and Clerk Hickox, who was ordered imprisoned yesterday, and the sergeant-at-arms took them to jail.

SALT LAKE'S BIG STROKE.
Clark's Company Has Bought Oregon Short Line.
Eight Millions Paid to Harriman for His Rival Road.
Trains Will Run from Los Angeles to Saints' City Within a Year.
Doubters of the good faith of Senator W. A. Clark in promising Los Angeles and Southern California another transcontinental railroad built by his own millions must withdraw when they learn of the latest triumph of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad in its onward march. Negotiations that have occupied the attention of several of the company's high officials during many weeks in the East have just reached a climax and word was given out yesterday by one of the officers of the road that sums up the result of many secret conferences. That word, in brief, is that the Salt Lake road has purchased the Oregon Short Line for about \$8,000,000. This statement is made on the highest authority, and when the details attaching to the gigantic arrangement are fully known it will be seen that Senator Clark has meant real business from the inception of his big railroad scheme. There have been many who spoke in a derogatory way of his intentions is too well known to deserve repetition. Some have been saying that "Clark would never get beyond Riverside;" that "Harriman would soon gobble him;" that "the Senator was simply a bluff;" and, when he had not long ago, it was openly asserted that "he had gone off looking for some sucker to buy his road."

But transpires, Harriman is not the gobbler, but the gobbled; 'tis Clark who did the gobbling.

THE EXTENT OF THE DEAL.

Said an officer of the road yesterday: "Arrangements have all been made. Negotiations are concluded. The deal is closed and the Oregon Short Line is ours except for a few legal formalities. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company has purchased, for about \$8,000,000, all the lines south of Riverside, including the line controlled by it, lying south of Salt Lake City and extending to Caliente, Nev. The total mileage bought, including branch lines, comprises more than 500 miles of railroad."

Furthermore, it is stipulated that the deal shall include a portion of the rolling stock and equipment of the lines that have been purchased.

"All this property is acquired by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, absolutely and the company remains an entirely separate and independent corporation."

The transfer is to be made and the Salt Lake Company is to take possession as soon as the remaining legal formalities can be carried out.

The Oregon Short Line Company, of course, abandons all intention of building to the Pacific Coast, and we expect to have a complete line through to Salt Lake and in operation within a year after the transfer is made."

THE SALT LAKE PLANS.

The statement that the Salt Lake road will be in operation within a year after the transfer is made is significant. It must be concluded, therefore, that henceforth work is to be pushed with unusual vigor from Riverside to Cajon Pass, thence across the desert to Caliente. Within a year the Salt Lake road to Riverside completed, a distance of eighty miles, and a road from Salt Lake to Caliente in operation, a distance of 335 miles, a gap remains to be built of something over 450 miles. The route from Riverside to the Cajon Pass has not yet been determined. Four or five surveys have been run, but a quick decision is now to be made.

An unconfirmed report was yesterday that negotiations are pending with the Santa Fe for a temporary use of its tracks from Barstow to Riverside to Barstow. In case such an arrangement is made, it will not be a difficult matter to get a roadbed into shape from Barstow to Caliente. Color is loaned to the report that the Santa Fe has been approached for an accommodation by the fact that from Barstow on into the desert along the proposed route the Salt Lake rails and ties are being distributed by tens of carloads, whereas, from Barstow back to Riverside the route even has not been determined.

HURRYING BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Work on the big 400-foot concrete bridge across the Santa Ana River has been progressing rather slowly, and it was only this last week that J. Ross Clark, vice-president of the road, had several long conferences with the company's engineer, H. Hawgood, urging him to stir things up and lose no time in completing the stupendous structure. This fact is but one of many to show that the company has very suddenly gotten into a rush about a project that has been jaunting along very slowly for two years, until there was little wonder that the public should become somewhat dubious of final results.

The latest news, however, is a complete explanation, and well may give impetus to a rapid achievement of another transcontinental line for Los Angeles.

Furthermore, the news is of widespread interest because it is conclusive that we are not to have two transcontinental lines in Salt Lake City.

Senator Platt's Reply.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, tall and gray, stalked through the rear lobby recently, encountering a sociable group of which Senator "Bully" Mason was the bright and particular star. "Anything confidential?" asked the Connecticut sage.

"No," chimed in the talker, and Mr. Platt continued on his way without halting.

"Hold on!" exclaimed Mr. Mason. "This is nothing confidential."

"That's the reason," rejoined Mr. Platt, "why I don't want to hear it." (Washington Post.)

In the Future.

"I had to discharge my wife today," "What was the matter?" "She was horrid to the cook." (Brooklyn Life.)

gence.

highly-enjoyable ball at...
people participated...
Charles and Elizabeth...
residence on Garden street...
Friday evening. The guests...
Mrs. R. H. Thompson...
Mrs. M. Gertrude Lane...
Mrs. Helen Thompson...
Mrs. E. G. Hayes...
Mrs. G. A. Brown, N. Y. E...
George Bates, Thomas...
and Countess Carver...



MRS. GERVASE-GRAN...
WILL BE HERE THE...
FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

This will give an opportunity...
for all women who wish to...
Mrs. Graham about the...
skin and complexion, to...
her. Those desiring of...
special treatment...
time, and Mrs. Graham's...
here will be short. Mrs. G...
is the famous Chicago...
Dermatologist who can...
fully treat all skin troubles...
is one of the finest...
dermatologists. All...
desires to visit Mrs. G...
Mrs. Gervase-Gran...
Mrs. Gervase-Gran...
Mrs. Gervase-Gran...
Mrs. Gervase-Gran...

STOP...
GRAY HAIR...
Before it spoils your beauty...
and seal of age on a youthful...
face. Mrs. Nettie Harrison...
4-DAY HAIR RESTORER...
A harmless preparation...
restores gray or faded hair...
without any inconvenience...
restores hair to its original...
color. Price \$1 a bottle...
Mrs. Nettie Harrison...
DERMATOLOGIST...
5-30 Garry Street, San Francisco...
THE BENNETT TOILET PARLOR...
This and every branch, carry a...
full line of preparations.

Mr. and Mrs. Nettie Harrison...
surprised Tuesday evening, when a...
large number of friends entered unan...
nounced. The evening was spent with...
games, cards, dancing and music.

Charles E. Knox and family of Phila...
delphia, and Miss L. J. Smith and son of...
Kansas City, Mo., are recent arrivals...
guests of the Casa Loma.

Rev. B. F. Roller, pastor of Franklin...
Avenue Congregational Church of...
Cleveland, O., is the guest of Rev. J. H...
Williams.

Thomas Horton, wife and daughter of...
Austin, Minn., and the guests of...
E. C. Warren and family.

Mrs. Tobias Castor and Mrs. E. M. M...
Westervell of Lincoln, Neb., are guests...
of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hansch.

Order by Mail.
We offer you every advantage of our
store, no matter where you may
be. Write fully what you want and we
will send you the goods at our
lowest prices.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

Draperies

Our line of Draperies is complete...
the tapestries. It would pay...
the very best buyer to keep in...
with the stock we are showing...
Particular attention is given...
exclusive color schemes.

Dress Trimmings

All the mode gowns are trimmed...
with fancy braids.
We are showing a special...
assortment of new braids in all the...
shades, all the correct widths...
and styles, 64c to \$1.50 the yard.

Net Curtains

Arabian Cable Net Curtains...
and inserting effect, \$3.
White Net Curtains, battenburg...
one wide braid with two narrow...
braids on either side, \$3.75.
White Net Curtains, battenburg...
one wide braid with two narrow...
braids on either side, \$3.75.

Linings

When you realize the ex...
importance of proper...
in gowns built on the...
moder. We have made...
provision for the season...
of linings in a complete...
of qualities and prices.

Ribbons

This is beyond doubt the best...
season for fancy ribbons that we have...
had for years. We show at least...
50 styles of fancy ribbons in light...
dainty shades in all the new pastel...
shades, all widths and best qual...
ities, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, to...
\$1.50 the yard.

Laces

We show an endless assortment of...
laces, all widths and edges...
They are in cream, white, black...
ecru, champagne and fancy. All...
widths from 1/2-in. to 12-in. wide...
10c to \$20 the yard.

Art Goods

Waste Paper Baskets, artistic...
shades in blue, red, white, green...
and a number of very pretty com...
binations, regular price \$1.50, now...
75c.

Wash Waisting

New patterns in waisting, ideal...
for this climate.
The new Twine Weave Wash Wai...
sting in check and mixed colors, 75c...
the yd.

Modish Spring Gowns.

The individuality and the style character of our garments appeal at once to the discriminating buyer and our positive assurance that only the smartest effects are shown relieves one of all anxiety in that particular. Such a statement coming from this store is unquestioned.

Black Chantilly Lace

costume made over pink taf...
feta, silk foundation trimmed with jet, velvet ribbon and...
satin, with white lace yoke. The exact duplicate of costume...
designed by Blanche Le Bonvior.

White Silk Chiffon

costume with pink silk dots made...
over white taffeta silk, trimmed with black and white lace...
and pink satin ribbon, elbow sleeves, girdle and sash, pearl...
ornaments. The exact duplicate of costume designed by...
Blanche Le Bonvior.

Blue Voile Cloth

costume trimmed and piped with...
white satin and white satin buttons, lined all through with...
white taffeta. White Goulure lace collar. Flare front jacket;...
white satin girdle. The exact duplicate of costume designed by...
Blanche Le Bonvior.

White Voile Cloth

costume made over white taffeta...
silk, blouse front jacket with large cape trimmed with silk...
braid and fancy Persian silk bands, girdle and sash.

Pearl Gray Voile Cloth

costume made over gray...
taffeta silk, trimmed with ruffles, plaits and sheering...
blouse front jacket. White lace and taffeta silk cape...
trimmed with gray and white silk braid.

Silk and Fabric Petticoats

Our petticoat stock is complete, showing a full line...
from the serviceable steeple skirt at \$1.00 to elaborate...
affairs from \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.

Monday Specials

We want you to see this stock and offer a few extra...
items for Monday morning.
An accordion Taffeta Silk skirt, which is sold...
at \$7.50 at all times and places. They are mostly in...
colors.

Real Kid Gloves

We carry an assortment of high-grade kid gloves...
which is second to none, and as it is now time for you to...
make your selection from the new shades for spring...
we ask you to familiarize yourself with the merits of...
Trefousse gloves.

Trefousse Gloves

for which we are sole agents. Remember that Trefousse...
Gloves are made of real kid. They are the...
best glove in the world, and every shade in demand is...
carried constantly in stock.

Art Goods

Waste Paper Baskets, artistic...
shades in blue, red, white, green...
and a number of very pretty com...
binations, regular price \$1.50, now...
75c.

Wash Waisting

New patterns in waisting, ideal...
for this climate.
The new Twine Weave Wash Wai...
sting in check and mixed colors, 75c...
the yd.

Underwear

There is a complete line of Ladies'...
and Children's Knit Underwear al...
ways here—and it is confined to...
lines that give utmost satisfaction.

Pillow Covers

Our fine assortment of lithographic...
Pillow Tops in a dozen different...
designs and colors, selling regu...
larly from 50c to 75c. Special prices...
25c each.

Millinery

The success of our opening...
display of Millinery finds a...
constant echo in the new patterns...
daily being added to the...
showing. Exclusive designs pre...
dominate, while the more mod...
erately-priced productions of...
our own rooms reflect the very...
latest ideas.

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AT THE PARTY

When in doubt about the proper way to entertain your friends

Try an Evening With the Zonophone

IT IS BETTER THAN A VAUDEVILLE THE LATEST SONGS WELL SUNG
The Best Instrumental Music by the Best Bands and Orchestras
Laughable Menologues by Recognized Artists
Chinese and Negro Songs, Music and Sketches

Rendered by the best Talking Machines made. Come in and hear the Zonophone. Invite your friends to spend an hour in our salerooms. They'll enjoy it—so will you.

Home \$15, Parlor \$20, Concert \$25, Concert Grand \$35, Grand Opera \$45. Complete line of Victor, Monarch, Columbia and Zonophone Records, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

EXTON MUSIC HOUSE

THE LARGEST SHEET MUSIC HOUSE IN THE SOUTHWEST

331 SOUTH SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

This celebrated medicine has now been before the public for 50 years bringing good health to thousands of persons who suffered from Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Bloating, Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Malaria, Fever and Ague. It will do the same for you, too, if you will only try it. For sale by all druggists.

DOLLAR GAS

THE SAVING IN TIME, LABOR and DRUGGERY by the use of GAS will more than repay for a GAS RANGE in a month.

FREE CONNECTIONS NO DEPOSIT

LIGHT HEAT POWER

APPLIANCES AT COST

GAS RANGES SOLD AT ABSOLUTE COST

LOS ANGELES LIGHTING CO., FIFTH AND BROADWAY.

Successful Dentists

Our object is to please you, to give you the best work for the least money. A specialist for each Branch of dentistry. All work done painlessly and guaranteed.

Full Set of Teeth
Crowns
Bridge Work
Fillings 75c

NOTE—TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

Hutchason Dental Co.,

430 SOUTH BROADWAY

OPEN 8 TO 8 SUNDAY 9 TO 1

FIG BRAND

Evaporated Cream

THE Victor

is the greatest of all TALKING MACHINES.

On a "Victor" alone, you can hear the human voice in every place. No other machine can do this.

Agents for Your Home Southern California Music Co. 32-334 S. Broadway

BEFORE AND AFTER WHAT TO WEAR

Let us clean and press your clothes. We will make them look as good as new. We will make them look as good as new.

Perfect Fit. Glasses are not worn in vain. They are worn in vain. They are worn in vain.

Stunning Effects. Baby Wear. Beautiful Suits. Baby Wear. Beautiful Suits.

Infants' Outfits. Baby Wear. Beautiful Suits. Baby Wear. Beautiful Suits.

SOMETHING NEW. A Lady's Watch. The Watch Company. A Lady's Watch. The Watch Company.



THE EAGLE

meadows gives a thrill to the joy of being alive. The rhythm of the singing sephers among the pines was the first melody that fell upon the Eagle Bird's listening ears in the days of quite a while ago—that was nature's very first song after God gave form to this terrestrial ball and set the trees to growing in the first great forests there. But music is music, and not "noise" and "fury" and "nothing," as my friend, Bill Shakespeare once casually remarked.

You human creatures make just as big mistakes when you lower musical taste in the community as you do when you reduce the moral taste to the gutter-level. In these days of education, general advancement, abundant opportunity and splendid progress, it beats me why "you all" should be satisfied to listen to alleged music that bears no more resemblance to the real thing than a bear trap does to a grand piano.

The government of the United States is constantly needing money to do business with. Only a short while ago there was an internal revenue tax on about every old thing there was in the way of papers, checks, and things of that sort, and today we hear mutterings of a new tax on the collector of the nation—let them tax every composer of a rag-time song ninety-nine per cent. of all he makes from the sale of the infernal truck, and put in jail every mother's son-of-a-gun who sings the blamed things, or plays them on a piano, fiddle, dulcimer, hand organ, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, trombone, cornet, or other instrument of torture.

Of course, it wouldn't have taken any more wind and wear to have played something else than it is taking to play "The Eagle." But the band leader seems to have the notion in his cocoanut that if he doesn't play what some people call "popular music" he will lose his job, and hence those rancorous noises that are mislabeled music by an indiscriminating multitude, which stands along the curb and is listening to the band go by. He ought, though, to lose his job for catering to the ears of the groundlings.

Say, fellows, you may not think that music counts for much in this busy and trying old world that you are digging holes into, and building houses on, and running wheels over, and paving with asphaltum, and laying down the telegraph wires, and the like. But that is exactly where you are committing one of your numerous errors—for as sure as you live, good music makes for character. It is educational, as well as edifying. It is uplifting, as well as debasing. It is a vital force in the world that lies out yonder in the sunshine, and that is going rolling along in the same old pathway between the stars to an end about which it is useless to speculate.

If the old hand won't play good music, you ought to make the fellow who moves the selections swallow all the crooks in the tub, in the hope that they will get crosswise in the critter. 'S all this morning, fellows.

THE ONE-PIECE RUSSIAN SMOCK
—the French double breasted Smock—the Russian Blouse with Bloomer trousers—Military Kilt Suit—Middy Serge Suits—all off their hats to genuine Sailor Suit with its new variations.

They're all good, all correct; they're all necessary to give variety; they're all here—and all mothers of boys are invited to inspect them. We want to know what you think of them—your suggestions and criticisms have proven of wonderful help to us in building up this 'great Boys' Clothing Dept.

London Clothing Co.
HARRIS & FRANK, Props.
217 to 225 N. Spring st.

U. C. J. P. DELANY
THE OPTICIAN
About Your Eyes.

Examination made gratis, and yet you will not be even asked to buy. Few people really know when glasses are really needed and the result is an eye straining, which finally results in cataracts, inflamed eyes, nervous diseases, yet all complaints do not call for glasses. This is especially so in the case of children. The youngsters' inflamed eyes may be caused by twilight reading. If you can't see glasses, I'll readily tell you. When the trouble can be cured otherwise, I'll tell you so. If glasses are needed, I'll guarantee to fit you properly and for little expense.

REGAL
A. S. Vandegriff, Mgr. 222 W. 3rd St. Calliope 176

KODAKS
and Photo Supplies. Howland & Co. 213 S. Broadway.

Bring us \$3.50
And you'll get a cheery "thank you" plus the sturmiest pair of Low Patents that ever dazzled mankind.

BURNS, THE SHOE MAN
240 S. SPRING ST.



THE ONE-PIECE RUSSIAN SMOCK
—the French double breasted Smock—the Russian Blouse with Bloomer trousers—Military Kilt Suit—Middy Serge Suits—all off their hats to genuine Sailor Suit with its new variations.

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Bring us \$3.50
And you'll get a cheery "thank you" plus the sturmiest pair of Low Patents that ever dazzled mankind.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.
BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE,
239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

No words of ours could enhance the story that the sight of these goods will tell—all we aim to do is to call your attention to our showing of **Summery Fabrics** in such a way that you will take the time to enjoy a brief spell among the goods.

Damask
In this masterpiece of textile skill, we present a fabric the superiority of which is quickly noticed and it rarely fails to call forth unbounded admiration. The cloth is finely wrought from mercerized yarns and the designs refined and soft in tone and especially attractive because of their originality. 39-inches wide and 76c per yard.

Ottoman Cloth
In the whole range of popular materials for stylish outing and beach suits and separate skirts, there is no more ideal fabric than the Ottoman Cloth. It is a dressy texture, well nigh indestructible under the most severe wear, and all over the wide range of solid colors and French knotted effects. 26-in. wide, price 25c per yd.

Turn to Page 3 of Part IV. for our half-page announcement.

H. JEVNE
USE LA CRESCENTA OLIVE OIL.
The very finest Olive Oil for all kinds of salads; the choicest for the table; the best for all purposes. The La Crescenta is put up especially for us and we know for a fact that it is absolutely pure. Made from the very finest olives and the flavoring is exceedingly fine. You will find the La Crescenta superior to all other olive oils.

Rupture Cured
Eclipse \$3.50 SHOE
BURNS, THE SHOE MAN
240 South Spring Street

Radcliffe Shoes \$2.90 for Women
SHRADER'S, 402 S. B'way.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
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Reliable Goods.
Telephone Main 259.
N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.,
Spring and Third Sts.
DRY GOODS.
WOMEN'S TAILORED CLOTHING
Cloth Tailored Gowns
Coats, Jackets, Skirts
Silk Costumes
Coats, Jackets, Skirts
Silk Waists, Wash Waists and Washable Shirt-Waist Suits
Tomorrow you may come and find spring stocks complete. Fashion's pet creations in **READY TO WEAR APPAREL**
In the better class of goods we aim to keep our assortments as exclusive as possible, in most cases we import but one garment of a kind. They can never get common or over-done-looking.
Below are some special values for tomorrow's visitors.

Paris.
A. FUSENOT.
221-223 S. Broadway

New Spring Garments Handsomely Styled.....
Well dressed women can find their ideals here this spring—everything about our new Spring Tailor Garments reveals that clever "Ville de Paris" air so much sought for.

New Tailor Suits
Effective Cuts
New materials used are swell—as novelty estamines and mohairs, cloths, tweeds and tailor cloths in charming mixtures and new invisible stripes—dashing new military epaulettes and cape effects, some collared; blouse gowns with tab backs, peplum flare and staked straps; also neat plaid pipings; silk lined jackets, unlined skirts—priced from..... **\$17.50 to \$65.00**

Tailor Skirts
An immense gathering in walking and dress length; tailor skirts up from \$6.25
New Covert Jackets new cuts, grand values..... **\$15.00**
New Silk Coats (Nobby) Of black and pique silks..... **\$12.50 to \$35.00**
Dressy Cape Creations exquisite study..... **\$19.00 to \$22.50**

Silks! Silks!
(For Shirt Waist Costumes)
An immense display of the very latest silk productions for this coming popular gown.

Check Silks Newest color combinations and black and white, both taffeta and durable blouse silks, all size checks, neat stripes..... **\$1.00 to \$1.25** in this line.....

Pongee Silks Plain, figured and embroidered, 34 to 36 inches wide, also new whipcord pongee silks for Monte Carlo and dress coats..... **\$1.00 to \$1.50** long coats.....

Polka Dots In foudard silks—swell, 34 to 36 inches wide, also new whipcord grounds..... **\$1.00 to \$1.25** dark grounds.....

Black Silks For shirt waists, newest weaves, largest assortment..... **\$1.00 to \$2.00** in this line.....

Ehmann Olive Oil
Gives the best satisfaction wherever used. Has the finest flavor, greatest medicinal properties and any equal.
LUDWIG & MATTHEWS, Agents
424 Los Angeles St. 111 West Second St. 526 South Spring St. PHONE MAIN 367

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY
424 Los Angeles St. 111 West Second St. 526 South Spring St. PHONE MAIN 367

WHOLESALE HAY
L. A. HAY STORAGE CO., 335 Central Ave., Phone M. 1596

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICIALS.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

There was no sequel to the midnight track-laying fiasco yesterday and no steps were taken by the authorities. A communication has been sent to Councilmen by the Municipal League regarding the terms of franchise. Notice was served on J. D. Hooker yesterday to repair a building which he owns on South Broadway. Frank Records has sued his brother, Edward Records, to recover over \$15,000 alleged to have been loaned. Frank D. Haddock, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was discharged yesterday. United States Judge Wellborn yesterday discharged the French procurers on technical grounds—but more trouble is in store for them. Two children were hauled up yesterday for ignorantly violating the city ordinance by peddling bills on the street.

AT THE CITY HALL.

TRACK-LAYING EPISODE HAS TAKEN ENDING.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ALLEGE MIS-TAKE IN ORDERS.

No Aggressive Steps Taken by the City Authorities Who are Mystified by the Action of the Company's Repair Gangs—Municipal League on Franchise Terms.

Officials of the Los Angeles Railway Company say that the midnight track-laying of Friday night was entirely due to a mistake in orders given the repair gangs. City authorities are at a loss what to think, and no steps whatever have been taken. The only result of the episode at the City Hall has been to cause a search of the records for possible franchise concessions, that were granted in the long ago.

City Attorney Mathews stated last night that he had not been able to find any franchise running south of Jefferson street on Main street, and that as far as he was aware, the company had no right whatever to tear up the street across the Southern Pacific tracks. Partial investigation of the episode at the City Hall, however, revealed no right possessed by the company to cross the street tracks, as attempted Friday night.

In May, 1897, a franchise was granted to John C. Lynch, beginning just east of the Plaza, and running south on Los Angeles to First street, on First street to San Pedro street, on San Pedro street to its junction with the South Pacific (formerly Street), and thence to the south city boundary line at Slauson avenue. The portion of the franchise on South Pacific avenue was supposed to be dead end, the hope of the city fathers at that time being that the company would attempt to build on the street. However, the action of the company indicates a different opinion at that time.

The Central-avenue franchise was granted in 1891. It began at the junction of Main and Commercial streets, ran on Commercial to Los Angeles street, on Los Angeles to First street, on First to San Pedro street, on San Pedro to Second street, on Second to Wolfkill and Central avenues to the south city boundary. The boundary was then about where Thirty-eighth street is today. Although the franchise could not be unearthed yesterday, it is presumed that another concession has been made to the city or county, allowing the company to run as far south as Slauson avenue.

Index of franchises showing the streets covered by the several grants is now being prepared by the City Clerk, and this is being done by an abstract of franchise, both city and county, which will enable the authorities to trace the routes of franchises at some future date. This improvement in the record has long been needed as the only way to find what right a company has to a street at present is to read all the franchise ordinances passed since Los Angeles became a city. If the companies could be forced to file a notice of assignment of their franchises, and franchise change hands, much of the juggling with antiquated privileges could be stopped.

LIFE OF FRANCHISES.

Members of the Board of Public Works yesterday received letters from the Municipal League signed by A. B. Cass, president, and C. D. Willard, secretary, suggesting that, with a view to future municipal ownership of the street railway system, the term of all new franchises, especially extensions of old lines, should be such that all franchises will expire at the same time. The letter follows:

"Acting on a request from a number of members of the Municipal League, we venture to suggest to you as a member of the Board of Public Works, that the term of the franchises that are a mere extension of the main line should be such as to make them coincide with the period that the main franchise has yet to run. In other words, the grant for a franchise for an extension would terminate in the same year as the grant for the main line. This practice is coming to be very generally observed in other cities, and has been in vogue in Chicago for many years. As a consequence of this policy in the latter city, when recently the franchise for the right of way was laid out, the franchise for most of the connecting lines terminated at the same time. A few had been omitted and these omissions have been the cause of considerable disturbance in the effort to readjust matters, either under a new franchise or under municipal ownership, as the case may be. These extensions are so plainly a part of the original system and so thoroughly dependent upon it for their value that they should be given no life apart from that system. Their term therefore should exactly coincide with the remaining period of the original franchise. "While not attempting to advocate at this time any plan for the municipal ownership of the street railways, we nevertheless contend that no unnecessary obstacle should be placed in the way of such a plan in the future."

QUESTION DISCUSSED.

President Bowen and Councilman McAlister discussed the communication yesterday, and reached the conclusion that the suggestion should be acted upon in some way. It was thought that it would be to take average life of all the franchises and extend them to that date. President Bowen suggested that the best way to arrive at this date would be to take the average life of all the franchises, extend and arrange the terms of subsequent grants, so that all franchises should

expire as near the same time as possible.

REPAIRS ORDERED.

HOOVER MUST FIX STABLE. Notice was served on J. D. Hooker, owner of the building at No. 712 South Broadway, and on the Tallyho Stables and Carriage Company, tenants, that the building is in a very unsafe condition, and that unless it is repaired before Monday morning, the work will be done at the city's expense, and suit brought against Hooker to recover the money. Hooker has been trying to have the owner of the building make certain repairs, which he says are absolutely necessary to the safety of the building. This Hooker has refused to do, and consequently the Building Superintendent is planning to do the work and bring suit to recover the costs. In taking this action the Superintendent is acting under legal advice.

JUST ITEMS.

MUNICIPAL STRAWS. A further postponement of the bond sale is being considered by the Finance Committee of the Council. It is probable that June will be the date finally set. At the last session May 15 was decided upon as the date of sale, but it has been found that the semi-annual payments can be made to greater advantage on June 1.

Councilman Lynch recommended to the Council tomorrow that the Street Superintendent be instructed to construct a walkway along the east side of the Pacific avenue bridge across the Arroyo Seco, for the accommodation of the children who attend the swimming school.

At the session of the Fire Commission yesterday morning it was decided to have the fire department turn out on May 15, the date of the semi-annual inspection was changed to that date also. Commissioner Kuhrt called the attention of the Fire Commission and used every argument to cause the department to appear. There the major submitted a resolution.

Senator Fred M. Smith and Assemblyman Philip Stanton were among the callers at Snyder's office yesterday morning.

Phelan Calls on Snyder. James D. Phelan, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, called on Mayor Snyder yesterday morning. Phelan has been touring the southern part of the State for the last three weeks, but expects to leave for San Francisco today.

Speaking of the new charter Mr. Phelan said yesterday: "I am watching with interest your charter experiments. San Francisco has incorporated a new initiative and referendum in the charter, but not the recall. The only use of it so far was for the gambling element which succeeded in having a measure proposed by the Supervisors against gaming submitted to a vote of the people. From the utterances of the members of the Supreme bench, I am inclined to think that the initiative will be declared unconstitutional as soon as it is carried into effect. Mr. Phelan says San Francisco is making thorough preparation for the reception of the President during the three days which he will spend in the Bay City."

Ancient Order of Zis-Zags.

Habitués of the City Hall will do well to steady their nerves and watch the devious and mysterious windings of the Ancient Order of Zis-Zags, which has been revived along with the city employees. Zealously guarded are the secrets of this most noble order, and the identity of the members are kept a profound secret, not on a charge of vagrancy, but on a charge of being a man of some consequence. At a later date, however, the organization is entirely devoid of any political significance, as denunciations of all political beliefs belong to the order. Although the order is spoken of in whispers as the Zis-Zags, it is creditably stated that an even more mysterious significance is attached to the name of the organization, which is said to trace its identity back to Zedekiah, the prophet, and this is the only name that it may, there is widespread curiosity among the deputies in the city's brownstone front to find out the purposes of the new order.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

BROTHER EDWARD WAS A COSTLY ARTICLE.

FRATERNAL LAWSUIT BROUGHT BY FRANK RECORDS.

Says That Edward Drew Many Drafts on Him Which He Honored—Buried His Wife and Got Edward Out of Jail Besides.

Frank Records can't afford an expensive luxury like his brother, Edward, any more. Yesterday he respectfully resigned the position of an "easy mark" and sued his brother for \$15,000. This is what Mr. Records claims about it:

March 15, 1888, loaned Brother Edward \$207.70 to buy a cemetery lot to bury his wife. Next item, loaned Brother Edward \$274.90, undertakers' bill. Loaned Brother Edward \$1500 to ship body of his wife to Philadelphia. In this case Brother Edward drew a draft on his accommodating brother, who honored it. Brother Edward drew another draft for \$375. Honored. Brother Edward drew a draft for \$253.50. Honored. Draft for \$1500 honored. Loaned Brother Edward \$1000 to pay board of self and late wife at Hotel Raymond. More draft for \$570.45. Turned over 1500 shares in Keystone Watch Club to meet urgings of Brother Edward. Paid \$100 to get Brother Edward out of a New York jail. Brother Edward back in "The Tomb" again. Another \$100 to get him out.

MAY NEVER SETTLE WILLIAM'S SEX.

Matilda Williams will probably never find out for sure whether her husband is a gentleman or a l.a. Her suit to annul her marriage to S. L. Williams on the ground that "he" is a woman was taken off the court calendar yesterday. After seeing the photograph in The Times of the alleged masquerading dame, with two dainty feet about the proportion and general contour of government dressers, and a stable board all over his face, Judge Conroy stated that he would not hear any more testimony.

mony in the case unless Williams was brought into court. The case was taken off the calendar yesterday, and will doubtless die a natural death.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS. HADDOCK GOES FREE. Frank D. Haddock, who was accused of selling a half-interest in a restaurant he didn't own on Georgia street, was allowed to go free yesterday. A preliminary examination into the charges against him was begun yesterday in Justice Young's court, but only lasted a few minutes, when Deputy District Attorney Keyes moved to dismiss.

LEVY SUES AGAIN. Al Levy has begun another suit against John Bryson to prevent interference with the lease of the basement of the Bryson Block by improvements to the building.

PAISE ALARM. George Beaulieu has been arrested and discharged again because of making threats to kill his wife. The District Attorney dropped the case before it could begin yesterday in Justice Young's court.

DIVORCES GRANTED. The following divorces were granted in the Superior court yesterday: Violet Markham from Joseph Markham, on the ground of desertion; Faunce K. Irving from David R. Irving, cruelty; C. A. Holloway from Grace Holloway, adultery.

INCORPORATED. Long Beach Telephone and Telegraph Company, capital stock, \$50,000; subscribed, \$10,000; directors, Charles L. Zahn, W. M. Mason, J. C. Brimard, W. L. Porterville, Don C. Porter.

THE INFERIOR COURTS.

LITTLE BOYS CINCINNATI FOR DISTRIBUTING BILLS.

TAKEN INTO THE DOCK WITH DRUNKS AND HOBOS.

Donald McConnell's Struggle With Booze—French Girls from the 'Criba' Change Their Pleas and are Fined—Pico Heights License Case.

Robert Link and Johnnie Fox, two little boys, were yesterday ignominiously imported into jail and taken up into the Police Court with the drunks and hobos, because they had been found earning a few nickels on a Saturday holiday, by distributing bills for a local business house.

That they were displaying a city ordinance in their ignorance, argues no defense for throwing the children of respectable parents into jail under such trifling circumstances. The town is full of men who do the same thing, much to the annoyance of people living outside of the business center, almost every day, but nobody can probably recall when one of these was arrested. The two little fellows brought in yesterday, however, are not to be discriminated against. They are charged with having any law by accepting the opportunity to make a little spending money. Yet they were forced to spend several hours in jail, and must return to the court on Monday, thus, owing to their industry, they must also miss school on that day. If there is to be no discrimination between the juvenile Court cannot get into operation too soon.

Pathetic Recollection.

Poor old Donald McConnell. He was once an expert lumber accountant and a man of some consequence. At a later date, however, the organization is entirely devoid of any political significance, as denunciations of all political beliefs belong to the order. Although the order is spoken of in whispers as the Zis-Zags, it is creditably stated that an even more mysterious significance is attached to the name of the organization, which is said to trace its identity back to Zedekiah, the prophet, and this is the only name that it may, there is widespread curiosity among the deputies in the city's brownstone front to find out the purposes of the new order.

Brief Court Doings.

Frank Holland was before the Police Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, to which he pleaded guilty and will be sentenced on Monday. Holland is the man who recently married his wife and located her down in the "cribs," and within a few days took out a license to marry her sister.

J. W. Johnson and John Rhodes, two colored musicians, who play at hotels, were arrested on Friday night, so they claim, while on their way home from the Lake View Hotel, but had just stopped for a "little time" down in the shady district. The stereotyped form of thirty-day vagrancy was charged against them, but from their manner and the witnesses they have asked to be heard, it looks as though somebody was murdered.

F. Estrella was given forty days for stealing a lawnmower from one second-hand store, and trying to sell it at another.

The trial of S. Simons and L. Brakeshuler for the violation of the license ordinance, at the Pico Heights Club, will be heard before Judge Chambers on April 7.

Five of the modern girls from the Police Court yesterday for the larceny of a bicycle, and his hearing was set for Tuesday.

Joe Zicher, the bell boy who stole a watch from a guest at the Van Nuys Hotel, was arraigned yesterday and his hearing was set for Monday.

Five of the modern girls from the "cribs," who were arrested a couple of weeks ago, and bound over in \$100 bail each, appear in court yesterday and pleaded guilty. They were fined \$20 each, which they paid gleefully, and went away \$400 richer in cash than when they came.

GARDNER SYMONS' PAINTINGS.

An exhibition of the paintings of Gardner Symons of Chicago will be held in the assembly room of the Conservative Life Building, open to the public day and evening, from March 26 to April 4. Mr. Symons is an artist of the modern school, having exhibited his works in the Paris salons, the Royal Academy of London, and many of the best exhibitions in this country. The patrons and patronesses of his exhibition here include many of the prominent people in the city.

CALL TO BEE KEEPERS.

A meeting of bee keepers has been called for March 28 at 9:30 a.m., at the Chamber of Commerce, by the California National Honey Producers' Association of Los Angeles. The object is to form a local society for the financial and social advancement of the bee men of this vicinity, and introduce a co-operative plan of production and marketing.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED IN PROCURING CASE.

THEY WILL BE TRIED LATER ON OTHER CHARGES.

Judge Wellborn's Decision Follows Close Analysis of the Statute Governing Case, and is in Keeping With Evidence Submitted.

On technical grounds, Judge Wellborn yesterday instructed the jury, sitting in the procuring case, against Maximilian Baron, who, with Juana Daliogiovanni, actress, Adolphine Babut, from her home in Paris, to live a life of shame in this country, to acquit the defendant.

Mme. Baron was remanded to custody, however, to await the action of the grand jury, which will undoubtedly return an indictment against the procurer, on a new charge. The woman has been in jail already five months, and may have a long time before a new complaint is filed against her.

Daliogiovanni is in the last stages of consumption, and will probably cheer the courts by dying. Should he live, and his case come to trial, it would be in another State.

Judge Wellborn displayed deep feeling in rendering his decision, apparently so much at variance with his personal opinion, and his remarks from persons in the courtroom, in protest, but the letter of the law was so plainly with the procurers, that no other course was looked for.

THE DECISION.

By the court—in the case now on trial, United States vs. Mme. Baron, the pending motion is a motion for peremptory instructions.

The third section of the act of March 2, 1875, which is the statute in controversy, reads as follows: "Section 3. That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby prohibited, and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance to such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void; and whoever shall knowingly import into this country, or attempt to hold any woman for such purposes, in pursuance of such illegal importation or contract and agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding \$5000."

It will be observed that the first clause forbids the importation into this country of women for the purposes of prostitution. The second clause declares void all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance to such illegal importation and purposes; while the third clause of the paragraph creates the offense of the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution. The first offense is the illegal importation of women for the purposes of prostitution already indicated. The second offense is the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution in pursuance of her illegal importation and the contract or agreement in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance to such illegal importation and purposes.

The offense charged by the indictment in this case is the second offense; that is, the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution in pursuance of her illegal importation and the contract or agreement in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance to such illegal importation and purposes.

This offense has two constituents: First, that the defendants have held the defendant driver of the restaurant for the purpose of prostitution in pursuance of her illegal importation; second, that they have held her to the purpose of prostitution in pursuance of her illegal importation and the contract or agreement in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance to such illegal importation and purposes.

This last expression, "in relation thereto," will receive notice later on. The defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown. With reference to the first of the constituents, which I have indicated, the difference between the government and the defendants' counsel is this: That the government contends that it is sufficient to prove that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of Jules Daliogiovanni, while the defendant contends that it is sufficient to prove that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of both the girls, Adolphine Babut, as well as Daliogiovanni, and agreed upon by both.

On this question I have indicated frequently in previous proceedings, and I am of the opinion that the government's contention is correct. The first two clauses of the section read as follows: "That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby prohibited, and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void." The expression, "in relation thereto," does not refer solely, and exclusively to the word "importation," but it refers manifestly to such an importation as is described in the first clause; that is to say, an "illegal importation." This is the only grammatical, but it is compelled by a consideration of the general nature of the circumstances. The contract, in this instance, between Daliogiovanni and the steamship company for the transportation of this girl over to the United States, is a contract for the purpose of prostitution, and the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of Daliogiovanni, while the defendant contends that it is sufficient to prove that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of both the girls, Adolphine Babut, as well as Daliogiovanni, and agreed upon by both.

On this branch of the case I am of opinion that the contention of the defendants is correct. The first two clauses of the section read as follows: "That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby prohibited, and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void." The expression, "in relation thereto," does not refer solely, and exclusively to the word "importation," but it refers manifestly to such an importation as is described in the first clause; that is to say, an "illegal importation." This is the only grammatical, but it is compelled by a consideration of the general nature of the circumstances. The contract, in this instance, between Daliogiovanni and the steamship company for the transportation of this girl over to the United States, is a contract for the purpose of prostitution, and the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of Daliogiovanni, while the defendant contends that it is sufficient to prove that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of both the girls, Adolphine Babut, as well as Daliogiovanni, and agreed upon by both.

Assuming that the girl was unlawfully imported into the United States by Daliogiovanni and that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of Daliogiovanni, while the defendant contends that it is sufficient to prove that the defendant driver of the restaurant has been shown in the mind of both the girls, Adolphine Babut, as well as Daliogiovanni, and agreed upon by both.

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Conservative Life Helps Los Angeles

Extract from Editorial in Los Angeles Times, March 18, 1903.

Some years ago a well-known Los Angeles banker, now gone before, expressed to the editor of this journal the opinion that Los Angeles was destined to become a great financial center, drawing money from all over the United States, a center of heavy financial operation (including life insurance), where great industrial and commercial operations may be financed. There is no good reason why his prediction should not be fulfilled. A beginning has been made by the establishment of a first-class life insurance company in this city, the second to be established on the Pacific Coast, the other being located in San Francisco. Few people stop to consider what the possibilities are in this direction.

Roughly estimated, \$7,000,000 is collected annually from California as life insurance premiums, and sent East to build up Eastern cities. About half this amount comes back. The business constantly grows and since the outgo is first and the inflow only at the maturity of policies, the amount of business constantly increasing, this ratio is about right.

Los Angeles is as well located for a life insurance company as is Milwaukee. Milwaukee receives an inflow of money amounting to about \$30,000,000 yearly by

virtue of one life insurance company located in that city.

Take another comparison. Des Moines, Iowa, the headquarters of a number of companies, has the largest postal receipts in proportion to its population of any city in the country, by virtue of the life insurance companies centered there. The same relatively true of Hartford, Ct., for the same reason.

Banks and

by his painless method and re-
 turned them by the same route which was
 found to be the only absolutely safe and
 method in all in need of dental serv-
 ice.

C. K. KUPPANA
 64 E. Spring.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.,
 111 N. SPRING, OVER HALL'S.

Also open evenings and Sunday evenings. See notices of our work at our entrance.

NO BOYS OR STUDENTS to experimental
 on. Largest office and dental equip-
 ment on the Coast. Latest appliances. Consulta-
 tion and examination free.



Fifteen Thousand Dozen Handkerchiefs

The hugest transaction of its kind in the United States. A vast purchase on sale tomorrow at all the seven Hale stores—the same styles, same prices, in all the stores at the same time.



The whole State will buy Handkerchiefs tomorrow.

Of Importance to Every Woman.

The story of these handkerchiefs is full of interest. Some one recently told a Hale buyer that a certain manufacturer needed money. Within a day this manufacturer had sold his entire stock of 15,000 dozen handkerchiefs to the seven Hale stores. Never did any retail organization buy so many handkerchiefs at one time. There are more than 500 different patterns, and not one of them that isn't charmingly new and exquisite in design. Think of this, more than 100 patterns are here at 8 1/2¢. The very nicest ones in the lot we have marked at 12 1/2¢. You can imagine what a bargain it was for us.

Tomorrow all the seven Hale stores will begin at the same moment the sale of these handkerchiefs; the same styles, the same prices, at all the stores at the same time. The biggest newspapers of the entire State will spread the news of this transaction all over California. No one will care what her they need handkerchiefs. Everyone will buy; buy for themselves, buy for other folks, buy to keep, buy to give away.

The handkerchiefs have been divided into five lots described below. Every word in connection with this sale should be read carefully and thoughtfully. Thirty salespeople will sell nothing but handkerchiefs at Hale's tomorrow.

Nearly a quarter-million Hdkfs. Purchased in one Bargain Lot.



Hosts of Different Styles.

Lace trimmed handkerchiefs of every sort. Handkerchiefs daintily embroidered. Handkerchiefs with exquisite initial lace effects. Neat, plain hemstitched handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs in fancy new shapes. Handkerchiefs with rich lace corners. Handkerchiefs with small plain centers and very wide lace.

Handkerchiefs in almost every style you have ever seen. Handkerchiefs in Swiss, nainsook and linen.

Never in America were Such Handkerchief Bargains.

Folks will buy them to take away. Folks will buy them for Christmas time. Folks will buy them for the children. Folks will buy them to send East. Every Woman will buy plenty for her own personal use.

Hdkfs. 3 1/2¢

10,000 in the Lot.

Over 130 different patterns in handkerchiefs will be found in this lot. Your choice of any at 3 1/2¢. Read all about the purchase and the different kinds of handkerchiefs printed above. Not a pattern that is not new and dainty. 42¢ per doz.

Hdkfs. 5¢

8000 in the Lot.

In this lot more than 100 different styles of Hdkfs. Some are prettier than others, some are better, all of them are wonderful bargains at 5¢. Read all about the purchase and other particulars printed above. 60¢ per dozen.

Hdkfs. 7 1/2¢

7000 in the Lot.

You may choose from nearly 100 dainty new styles. You'll be almost bewildered by the quantity, and the range of ideas. 7 1/2¢ for any of them. Read full particulars printed above. 90¢ per dozen.

Hdkfs. 9¢

6000 in the Lot.

The moment you step into the store you will be greeted by a perfect white blizzard of handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs everywhere spread out, heaped up—more than any you have ever seen before. In this lot are fully 125 totally different designs, including the most exquisite effects such as are described above. Read full particulars in our heading. \$1.08 per dozen.

Hdkfs. 12 1/2¢

5000 in the Lot.

In this lot you'll find handkerchiefs of the most luxurious, dainty styles. Many of them have lace edges, 4 or 5 inches wide. Hosts of others in every conceivable idea. As pretty and dainty as handkerchiefs can be. Upwards of a hundred different styles, all priced alike, 12 1/2¢. Read full particulars printed above. \$1.50 per doz.

Another Sale of Table Linen.

Lots Will Go Faster Than Ever For Values Are Even Greater.

It's enough to say "Hale linen." We are as careful in associating our name with linen as you would be in putting your name on a document. For so many years Hale linen has been favorite with housekeepers that we are most careful to sell only those linens which we know will give the most satisfaction. It's not often you have the chance of buying such linen at reduced prices, so that this week every housekeeper in the city will make an effort to secure some of the following exceptional offerings.

Full Bleached Table Linen.

78¢ table damask 60¢ yd.—Full bleached, pure linen. 66 in. wide. 90¢ table damask 75¢ yd.—Comes 68 inches wide, full bleached, all linen. \$1.00 table damask 85¢ yd.—78 inches wide, all linen quality, full bleached. \$1.25 table damask \$1.00 yd.—Full bleached, pure linen table damask, 72 inches wide. \$1.35 table damask \$1.19 1/2 yd.—All linen, full bleached, 72 inches wide.

Silver Bleached and Half Bleached Table Damask

60¢ table damask 50¢ yd.—64 inches wide, German damask, silver bleached. 60¢ table damask 55¢ yd.—Half bleached, Irish damask, 64 inches wide. 75¢ table damask 65¢ yd.—Silver bleached, German damask, 68 inch width. 85¢ table damask 75¢ yd.—68 inch width, silver bleached, German damask. \$1.00 table damask 85¢ yd.—68 inch width, silver bleached, German damask.

Absorbent Crash 8 1/2¢.

This comes in 18 inches wide, made of cotton, extra heavy, suitable for towel, dresser scarfs, bath towels, etc.

Embroidery Crash 18¢.

Fancy colored, embroidery crash, for fancy embroidery work. Comes in yellow, green, red, blue; all linen; 18 in. wide; 18¢.

Mill Lengths, 10¢ Brown Muslins, 7¢.

We recently bought from a manufacturer 5000 yards of brown muslin in remnant lengths, measuring 5 to 10 yards each. It comes in a very heavy quality, 36 inches wide, and sells in the piece at 10¢. Mill end price 7¢.

50¢ Linen Batistie 25¢.

A Big Bargain but a Small Lot. We wish to attract attention to our complete stock of linen and linen wash goods, and to accomplish this we have laid aside a small lot of beautiful Linen Batistie to sell at exactly half-price tomorrow. As you would expect, it is very sheer, and the effects most exquisite. There are perhaps a dozen different patterns in the lot. While it lasts 25¢. Regular price every where 50¢.

Note announcement about Wash Goods.

Headquarters, as Ever, for Dainty, Novel, Becoming Wash Goods.

There's so much said about wash goods it's a little difficult for us to lay before your mind our vast range of materials and new ideas. If some stores speak of ordinary fabrics with extravagant phrases, what shall we say of this exquisite, delicate material, shown exclusively by ourselves. Our stock is different—very different. Somehow there's more spirit and freshness to the patterns—there's more of that clinging beauty. Wonderful advances have been made in the art of mercerizing, so that many of the cotton goods have all the appearance and daintiness of silk. In fancy wash goods you will be fairly bewildered with the host of novelties. Remember constantly how exclusive the Hale patterns are. Prices are usually lower than you are asked for the every-day fabrics shown everywhere.

Mercerized, Striped Madras.

You'll be particularly interested in this beautiful, favorite material. It comes very wide, in fancy mercerized effects. The colors are absolutely fast. One of the newest fabrics for waists. Prices 25¢, 30¢, 35¢ and 40¢.

25¢ Women's Hose 19¢

Extra heavy, full fashioned hose, with double sole, split heel and toe. Regular price 35¢, special 19¢ per pair.

50¢ Hose, 3 Pairs \$1.00

Women's fine lace hose in new designs. Full fashioned, double sole. Regular 30¢ value, special 3 pairs for \$1.

Misses' Hose 25¢ Pair

Made of fine lace, extra elastic, double sole, heel and toe. Special price, 25¢ pair.

20¢ School Hose 15¢ Pair

Hose extra heavy school hose, 2 by 1 rib. Regular 30¢ value. Special 15¢ pair.

New Spring White Goods.

New spring lawn, new dimities, new batisties, and all other white goods from the least little prices upwards. Nothing that the market affords has been neglected.

Sold Only by Hale's—The famous Italian glove, Maggioni Francisco, \$1.50 per pair.

Accepted everywhere as the glove of fashion and correct taste.

Sold Only by Hale's—"Circle One" Silk, advertised in the leading magazines. 50 different shades. 58¢ per yard.

Sold Only by Hale's—Her Ladyship Corsets, the most modern, the best fitting, the daintiest, the most superb corsets produced. Prices no higher than ordinary corsets.



Silk Monte Carlo \$7.50

A new Monte Carlo coat, made of silk tulle, with white silk lining; made with pleated back, finished with a pretty ornament in front. Special \$7.50.

Cloth Jacket \$8.50

Comes in black and easter, made with fitted back, 3/4 front, stylish coat sleeves; satin lined. Special \$8.50.

Silk Monte Carlo \$10.00

This is a short Monte Carlo, made of a fine quality of silk, pleated back and front, collarless, with cape effect; made with the new pouch sleeves and prettily finished with ornaments. Special \$10.00.

New Jacket \$20.00

This is the latest thing out, the new blouse frock jacket with rolling collar and revers. It is trimmed with white braid, white satin lined, with new pouch sleeves, turn-over cuffs. Hale's price \$20.00.

Madras Waist \$1.50

Heavy madras waist with full front, tucked back, new style sleeves. \$1.50.

Mercerized Waist \$2.50

Made of a pretty silk finished, mercerized material, with tucked full front, tucked back, with new coat collar, and the new style sleeves; trimmed with large buttons. \$2.50.

New Spring Suit \$10.00

Made of all wool cheviot in navy blue and black, collarless blouse effect. Made with position back, full pouch sleeves, effectively trimmed in straps and buttons. The skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$10.00.

Broadcloth Jacket \$12.00

Broadcloth jacket in tan and black, Monte Carlo effect, collarless style, finished with stitched silk, fastened with straps and fancy buttons. Lined with tulle silk. \$12.00.

Walking Suit \$25.00

A walking suit made of grey mixed material with Norfolk jacket; straps in back and front, piped with silk and finished with ornaments. \$25.00.

Etamine Suit \$25.00

This is a stylish new suit in black and blue. Made with blouse jacket with three cape collars, bound with silk, six broad tucks in front and back, vest front of white and black passementerie, with two tassel ornaments. Made with big pouch sleeves, turn over cuffs. The skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$25.00.

Broadcloth Suit \$45.00

Broadcloth suit in blue and black, made with collarless blouse jacket, double cape, bound with silk, fancy vest of silk, big pouch sleeves. The skirt comes in the seven gored skirt, fitted and finished with straps. Silk lined drop skirt. Hale's price \$45.00.

Cheviot Skirt \$5.00

All-wool cheviot skirt, with tucked hips, flare flounce, trimmed with stitching, neatly made in all details. May be had in all lengths. \$5.00.

Etamine Skirt \$8.50

New etamine skirt in blue and black, with panel front, trimmed with bands of silk, plain sole, neatly attached. Made in the seven-core dam style. \$8.50.

Silk Monte Carlo \$25.00

A silk tulle Monte Carlo coat, 4 1/2 length, with double cape, side front, and new sleeves. Collar is trimmed with fancy silk braid. Our price \$25.00.

Shirt Waist \$1.00

Made of a fine quality of lawn, with tucked front and back, new sleeves. Our price \$1.00.

Cheviot Suit \$13.50

Cheviot suit in blue and black, made with collarless blouse jacket, with six broad tucks in the back and front, piped with silk, trimmed with buttons. Skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$13.50.

Walking Suit \$25.00

A walking suit made of grey mixed material with Norfolk jacket; straps in back and front, piped with silk and finished with ornaments. \$25.00.

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Shirt Waist \$1.00

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Cheviot Suit \$13.50

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Walking Suit \$25.00

A walking suit made of grey mixed material with Norfolk jacket; straps in back and front, piped with silk and finished with ornaments. \$25.00.

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This is a stylish new suit in black and blue. Made with blouse jacket with three cape collars, bound with silk, six broad tucks in front and back, vest front of white and black passementerie, with two tassel ornaments. Made with big pouch sleeves, turn over cuffs. The skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$25.00.

Broadcloth Suit \$45.00

Broadcloth suit in blue and black, made with collarless blouse jacket, double cape, bound with silk, fancy vest of silk, big pouch sleeves. The skirt comes in the seven gored skirt, fitted and finished with straps. Silk lined drop skirt. Hale's price \$45.00.

Cheviot Skirt \$5.00

All-wool cheviot skirt, with tucked hips, flare flounce, trimmed with stitching, neatly made in all details. May be had in all lengths. \$5.00.

Etamine Skirt \$8.50

New etamine skirt in blue and black, with panel front, trimmed with bands of silk, plain sole, neatly attached. Made in the seven-core dam style. \$8.50.

Silk Monte Carlo \$25.00

A silk tulle Monte Carlo coat, 4 1/2 length, with double cape, side front, and new sleeves. Collar is trimmed with fancy silk braid. Our price \$25.00.

Shirt Waist \$1.00

Made of a fine quality of lawn, with tucked front and back, new sleeves. Our price \$1.00.

Cheviot Suit \$13.50

Cheviot suit in blue and black, made with collarless blouse jacket, with six broad tucks in the back and front, piped with silk, trimmed with buttons. Skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$13.50.

Walking Suit \$25.00

A walking suit made of grey mixed material with Norfolk jacket; straps in back and front, piped with silk and finished with ornaments. \$25.00.

Etamine Suit \$25.00

This is a stylish new suit in black and blue. Made with blouse jacket with three cape collars, bound with silk, six broad tucks in front and back, vest front of white and black passementerie, with two tassel ornaments. Made with big pouch sleeves, turn over cuffs. The skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$25.00.

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Cheviot Suit \$13.50

Cheviot suit in blue and black, made with collarless blouse jacket, with six broad tucks in the back and front, piped with silk, trimmed with buttons. Skirt is made with seven gored, stitched, full bottom finished with straps. \$13.50.

Walking Suit \$25.00

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Shirt Waist \$1.00

Made of a fine quality of lawn, with tucked front and back, new sleeves. Our price \$1.00.

AT THE THEATERS.

misfortune as draught-
learned to look upon
of a great
ness may have been
made him look inward
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genius need than
God and self. From
Ignatius of Loyola, des-
spect. "Never less lo-
is sound logic for a
by as well as a
polymath. When Edward
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and sixteen para-
to double, chorus.
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to know, for he has
a strong position with
Adams.

...the famous Member of Boston, died last Thursday night at the age of 80. He was born in Ireland to this country. Quinsabrook was a popular and influential organization, identified for nearly thirty years as supporting Fenianism and other revolutionary orchestras during season.

To Carry Arms.

A number of the members of the honorable artillery regiment of the State House on Military Artillery. Hodges stated that the organization of London, which was the first time that he had done such

the dock to the
he banquet hall.
he no danger in

EN FOLLOWED A C

I just found my hat
and it next?
Maybe on your head

Seasonable Silks.

TO ONE-THIRD UNDER REGULAR.

Mill and dress goods house—Lee, Tweedy & Co.—recently discontinued their silk and dress goods under regular prices in order to convert the goods into money for their resident buyer selected and purchased six large lots aggregating over thirty thousand yards. These lots of silks picked up here and there—a grand aggregate of 50,000 yards which are now for sale at one-fourth to one-third what you would pay elsewhere. If you have a silk want now is the time to supply.

- 85c 20-inch China Silks.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard 19c**
- Striped Corded Wash Silks.**
New and stylish pattern. Light and airy. They are guaranteed. They are 30 inches wide and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard 39c**
- 27-inch Twilled Foulards.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard 39c**
- Black Guaranteed Taffetas.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard \$1.00**
- Figured Cream India Silk.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard 75c**
- 27-inch Twilled Foulards.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard \$1.25**
- 20-inch Colored Taffetas.**
In every shade, also black. They are a soft, glossy finish and suitable for children's dresses. They are pure silk and for Monday only. **Priced at Per Yard 59c**

for Easter

Domestic Styles

Waists 49c
Good styles. Well finished. Sale price, each.

Petticoats 69c
Made from good quality material. Fancy designs. Sale price, each.

Strappings, 6c.
Good quality. Sale price, each.

Madras 10c.
White ground with blue stripes. Sale price, each.

Cashmere 23c.
Good quality. Sale price, each.

French Voiles 98c.
Good quality. Sale price, each.



- Men's 50c Neckwear at 25c.**
They are not to be classed with the ordinary two-bit goods. They are made from the very same quality silks as every 50c line in the country and they are the short pieces and possibly but two or three were made of one pattern. They are in Imperial, Duke of Yorks, four-in-hands and bows, especially priced. **25c**
- Rogers's "1847" Silverware**
TABLE decorations are of more moment to the careful housewife than anything else which claims her attention, for it is an accepted fact that a daintily set table tends to make the viands more palatable, not only to the guests, but members of the family themselves. No silverware is better known than Rogers's "1847" and for this week we offer the following specials:
Rogers Bros. "1847" Dinner Knives—Windsor satin handles, medium size; regular price \$2.00, sale price per set of six \$1.79
Rogers Bros. "1847" Dinner Forks—Silver plated, medium size, satin or satin shell handles; worth regularly \$2.50, sale price per set of six \$2.10
Rogers Bros. "1847" Tea Spoons—Plain satin or fancy shell handles; regularly priced at \$1.35, sale price per set of six \$1.05
Rogers Bros. "1847" Dessert Spoons—Silver plated, plain satin or fancy shell handle; regular price \$2.25; sale price per set of six \$1.95
Rogers Bros. "1847" Jelly Knife—Heavy silver plate, fancy handles; regular \$1.25 value; sale price each 98c
Rogers Bros. "1847" Sugar Shells—Silver plate, fancy handle, gold lined; also twisted handle butter knife. Both packed in satin lined box; priced at per set \$1.49
Rogers Bros. "1847" Berry Spoon—Silver plated, fancy shell or Windsor satin handle; actual value \$1.35; sale price each \$1.15
Rogers Bros. "1847" Gravy Ladle—Heavy silver plated, plain or fancy handle; regular price \$1.25. Sale price \$98c
Rogers Bros. "1847" Fruit Knives—Silver plated, fancy or plain handles; packed in satin lined box; regular price \$2.00. Sale price per set of six \$1.69
Rogers Bros. "1847" Oyster Forks—Silver plated, packed in satin lined box; regular price \$2.25, sale price per set of six \$1.89
Rogers Bros. "1847" Butter Spreaders—Silver plate, satin handle; packed in satin lined box; regular price \$2.75, sale price per set of six \$2.49
Rogers Bros. "1847" Nut Set—Silver plate; set consists of 6 picks and one nut crack; packed in satin lined box; regular price \$2.35. Sale price per set \$2.10

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Foster's Dress Boot at \$5.00.
We are sole agents for John Foster & Co.'s women's boots. Of all high grade shoes they have no superior; they are in all leathers, most artistic heels, daintiest lasts, are of superior workmanship and faultless in fit and finish; prices range \$6.00 and... **\$5.00**

Hamburger's
LARGEST PLACE TO TRADE
1000-1001 N. 1ST ST. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Matchless Sale of Choice Rugs.

NOW that spring house-cleaning time is here those old rugs and carpets which you have made last through another winter can well be thrown aside and by a little economizing you can afford to recarpet your living rooms; and let us suggest that a rug is at all times most serviceable. For this week we shall feature several lines of handsome new rugs in room size and all of them we assure you are priced at least from one fourth to one third less than the same quality can be found at any other store in the city.

- Best Wilton Rugs—**they are 9x12 feet in size, are in choice colorings and patterns, most of them were made by the famous Bigelow mills; they were made to sell at \$42.50, we specially price **\$36.00**
- Choice Axminster Rugs—**size 10x13 1/2 feet, especially desirable for large parlors and reception rooms; they are in handsome new patterns and colorings and are unequalled value **\$37.50**
- Velvet and Axminster Rugs—**all of them 9x12 feet in size and in 14 different designs to select from, all good colorings and worth regularly \$25.00 to \$30.00, will be especially priced for Monday selling only at choice **\$22.50**
- Wool Smyrna Rugs—**size 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet, a select line of colorings and patterns, all perfectly reversible, are well woven and made for hard wear; they are actually worth \$18.00; we price **\$13.50**
- Tapestry Brussels Rugs—**Size 9 x 12 feet, large assortment of new spring patterns; some of them have medallion centers, others in allover figured patterns; but they are very choice for any room and are reasonably priced at... **\$14.95**
- Assortment of Small Rugs—**finest grade of Bigelow and Smith's moquette and axminsters in at least 25 patterns; all choice colorings; have sold regularly at \$1.10, but for this week price reduced to... **95c**

Modish Kid and Fabric Gloves.

WOMEN are critical when it comes to selecting gloves, for every woman has had the experience of purchasing a good looking glove and yet find it had little if any serviceability. We attend to every detail in the best lines of gloves we handle—buy the skins, select the materials, have them made to our own order, and do our own importing, and are assured that every glove we place on our counters is just what we claim for it. It means a saving of quite a good portion of your pin money, for you to purchase gloves at Hamburger's.

- Allover Lace Mitts—**pure silk, either black or white; in elbow length. Also 2-clasp, double-tipped silk gloves; these are actually worth 75c and \$1.00, but are featured at per pair... **50c**
- "La Gigue" Kid Gloves—**Made in 3-clasp style; embroidered backs; the fingers; they are in popular colors; also black and white, cream and pearl. They are warranted and fitted, and while we know they are equal to any \$1.00 value else where, we price them at all times per pair **\$1.00**
- "Grenoble" Clasp Kid Gloves—**Black and colors. They are cable sewed; have gusseted fingers and three rows of newest style embroidery on back. These, too, are \$1.50 values, but priced per pair **\$1.15**
- "La Mazeno" Kid Gloves—**real French kid; black, white and newest shades of most popular colors; embroideries in new two-toned effect also white and black. Others sell no better glove at \$2.00. Our standard price for this glove is **\$1.50**

Men's Summer Shirts.

SOME men are as critical in selecting their haberdashery as the most fastidious woman. And why not? It is just as much a point for a man to look well dressed and to conform to the demands of fashion. Our summer lines of shirts are not equalled by any house this side of Chicago. They are all by best known makers; are of best materials and are absolutely perfect in fit and finish.

- Percale Golf Shirts—**fine quality, made with two collars of same material; choice line of colorings; sizes 14 to 17 1/2; no better sold elsewhere at 75c, we feature them at... **50c**
- Men's Negligee Shirts—**Made with full yoke, extension band, placket on sleeves, gusseted double attached throughout. They are in well spring patterns and furnished with tie of same material; sizes 14 1/2 to 17 1/2; they would not be overpriced at \$1.00; we price them **75c**
- Stylish Golf Shirts—**madras, percale and cheviot; plain or fancy colors in newest shades and have plain or pleated fronts, also attached or detached cuffs; sizes 14 1/2 to 18; no better shown elsewhere at \$1.50, our matchless leader at... **\$1.00**
- Novelty Golf Shirts—**made with imported French pique bosoms in novelty effect; also a choice assortment in new shades of tan, slate, blue and red; sizes 14 1/2 to 18; exclusive stores get \$2.00 for no better; they are our best, at... **\$1.50**

White Coods for Confirmation Suits.

MANUFACTURERS and designers have vied with one another this season to produce weaves so dissimilar from those of previous years that it would be a physical impossibility for any one store to show all of the new weaves which can rightly claim attention. But with a buyer in Paris, another in Yokohama, one in New York and with our own unequalled corps of local buyers who make frequent trips to the manufacturing centers, we have been able to select those weaves which we are satisfied will be most popular this season. This week we shall specially feature the white goods, inasmuch as these dainty textiles are wanted for the coming confirmation classes and first communion dresses. White and cream goods are to be more generally used this season than ever before.

- Imported White Organdy—**full 2 yards wide; a very dainty, fine weave and yet very serviceable. Priced at per yard... **50c**
- White Organdy—**a sheer finished soft clingy textile; 45 inches wide and absolutely the best weave of its character which can be placed on sale over any counter at per yard... **25c**
- Imported White India Linon—**a superior French make secured by our Parisian buyer direct from the factory. It is 32 inches wide and no better sold elsewhere at 50c. We make it a leader at per yard... **35c**
- Imported White Organdy—**one of the very finest of foreign weaves; imported by ourselves direct from the factory in France. It is full 2 yards wide and extra Chiffon finish. Price per yard... **\$1.00**
- White French Batiste—**A handsomely finished fine weave of exceptionally good quality; is 45 inches wide, and matches less elsewhere under 90c to \$1.00. Priced at per yard... **75c**
- White French Batiste—**A very dainty, sheer quality; 45 inches wide and very serviceable for confirmation dresses and evening gowns. Price per yard... **50c**
- White India Linon—**linen finished; a standard weave of exceptional durability; 32 inches wide and a popular favorite for dresses or waists. Per yard... **25c**
- Fine White Batiste—**Very sheer weave; fine quality, 40 inches wide; equal to any sold elsewhere at 30c. Our price per yard... **35c**
- White India Linon—**32 inches wide; a very good weave which will both wash and wear well. Exceptionally low priced at 15c per yard... **15c**
- White French Lawn—**a pure delicate, white. One of the handsomest weaves possible to procure; is 45 inches wide and an exceptionally good value at per yard... **\$1.00**
- White French Lawn—**imported weave; 45 inches wide; equal to many sold elsewhere at 85c and 90c. Specially featured here **75c**
- White French Lawns—**superior weave of good width and a very dainty fabric of first communion suits. Price per yard... **50c**



DEVOTIONAL BOOKS FOR LENT.

- CONFIRMATION** classes and young people who will soon take their first communion will soon be a pro Easter feature of our Catholic and Episcopalian churches. No prettier, more tender sentiment could attach to a little gift than a present of a pretty prayer book, Bible, prayer beads and other devotional books at this season and we would like your inspection of the handsomest assortment of these religious needfuls ever shown by any one store in this city.
TEACHERS' BIBLES—American seal; Divinity circuit; red under gold edge; have 17 plates and 12 colored maps and concordance, helps and references. Size 7 1/2 x 8 1/2 in. and sells everywhere at \$2.50. We especially price it... **\$1.35**
- CATHOLIC BIBLES—**nicely bound and published with the full approval of His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. The publisher's price is \$2.00. Our price is... **85c**
- CHILD'S PRAYER BOOK AND THE KEY OF HEAVEN—**bound in seal and calf; red under gold edges. These books were published to sell for \$1.00 but we offer them at each... **39c**
- PRAYER BEADS—**good quality standard set with little rosary attached. Some of them prettily packed in satin lined boxes. Prices range up from... **25c**
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA VIEWS—**an entirely new album of selected views covering the most historical and prettiest portions of Southern California. They were published to sell at 50c. Specially featured at... **35c**
- \$1.50 COPYRIGHTS—**all of the new books by popular authors which were published to sell at \$1.50 are sold at Hamburger's at 25 per cent. less than exclusive **\$1.08** book stores or per volume

New Netsuke Bags.
We are showing an extensive line of these new fashionable netsuke bags in a variety of styles; they are in exclusive patterns and are black, gray, tan, brown or steel, pretty for effect hand chain in Persian, mosaic or Japanese designs; priced upwards from... **\$3.50**

\$1.25 Art Jardinieres at 89c.
A dark brown art jardiniere with scalloped edge, finely embossed under glazing, several different patterns, 3 inches outside measurement; regular price \$1.25, specially priced for Monday only... **89c**

SHYLOCK HOMES:

HIS POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS.
BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGE.
(Specially Contributed to The Times.)VIII.—MR. HOMES ACTS AS AT-
TORNEY FOR SOLOMON.

THERE was considerable excitement in the city of Los Angeles, and the threatened disruption of the Stygian Historical Society. Like most other historical societies, this organization derived its membership from the most select social circles of the country, and when it happened in this particular case, one of the meetings of the irreproachable of the community broke up in a fierce fight, such as one might expect to witness in the saloon of a sailor's lodging-house, a veritable brawl the whole public was scandalized. It would have been no more startling had the Duke of Buckingham, because of some slight disagreement, taken to pelting each other with spit four and sundries at one of Mrs. Kew's delightful afternoons, and indeed, stirred the society of Hades more deeply than it had been since the elopement of Romeo with Ophelia, some three years before. The papers were full of it, and for a good deal more than the proverbial nine days wonder it was the chief topic of conversation at the clubs, cafes and private gatherings. The trouble grew out of the Columbus-Vespucci controversy as to who discovered America. The society was about equally divided between the partisans of the two, with a small handful, constituting the practical balance of power between them, of believers in the pretensions of Leif Ericson. At the annual meeting the issue constituted the line between the platform, upon which candidates for offices stood. No one supposed that feeling would run so high as to provoke aggressive acts of hostility, until the partisans of Columbus withdrew their candidate against the leader of the Vespucciites, and substituted Capt. Kidd in his place, giving as a reason for so doing that even Kidd's claims for the honor were greater than those of Vespucci. The insult was too deadly to be overlooked, and Vespucci himself, in his wrath, uttered an alias at the head of Columbus, who retorted with an instant, which, with wonderful accuracy of aim, struck the Italian squarely in the middle. The scene that followed was as disgraceful as it was painful. Order was thrown to the winds, and in the twinkling of an eye, the most dignified society of Hades was indulging in an indiscriminate melee, along with which a football scrimmage between two teams of young gladiators would seem as mild as the exercises of a Sunday-school class in the presence of a visiting vestryman. I shall not go into the details of the fracas further than to say that a majority of the members returned to their homes in ambulances, and were not much in evidence in their accustomed haunts for some ten or fifteen days. What happened then, my story will indicate.

It was two weeks after the affair, when my office boy brought a card into my private office, upon which was engraved the single word, "Solomon." "Solomon, eh?" said I, glancing at the card. "That's singularly inconclusive," Solomon, who? Isaac, Jones, John or what?" "I dunno," said the boy. "He's a tall, old guy with a long, white beard, and gilt clothes, and a solid-gold hat on."

"Oh!" I cried. "Show him in, my boy," for I recognized at once by the description, that my visitor was the simon-pure Solomon who was noted for his proverbs and for his wisdom. The total personality was an after-usher into my presence, and I received him with all the ceremony due to one of his exalted position, and of which he was so fond. He was, however, and insisted upon being treated as a plain, ordinary citizen.

"We have no rank here, Mr. Homes," he said as he sat down alongside of my desk. Hades, like love, levels all things, and at this particular juncture, it is I who must bow to you, rather than you to me."

"Not 'Your Majesty,' he gently protested. "Just Solomon," he said by your first name, said I. "It would be too great a familiarity."

"It is my whole name," said he. "Therefore, why not call me by it? I am not a modern, but an ancient, Mr. Homes, and we were content, in my time with a single simple designation. I suppose if I had lived in your time, I should have preferred to have been known as Ralph Waldo Solomon, or John Russell Solomon, or Peter Finlay Solomon, or Richard Harding Solomon, or A. Conan Solomon, but you see, I wasn't brought up that way. Plain Solomon, without any three-ply distinction has always been good enough for me. Indeed, I found it hard enough to make one name without venturing upon three."

"I shall call you as you wish—er—Solomon," said I, finding it difficult, even with his permission, to so address him fluently. "To what do I owe the very distinguished honor of this call?"

"I want you to help me out of a very difficult position," he answered. "You have perhaps discovered, Mr. Homes, that there has recently been a slight difference of opinion among the members of the Stygian Historical Society—the discovery of America?" I queried.

"Precisely," Solomon replied. "Over the discovery of America. The trouble that the company has is that they are people of the old world is such that I sometimes wish it hadn't been discovered at all. I am sure I am personally glad that I should have done about the Monrovia line, but in order to get up against it as my present prototype, William of Germany, has had to do, and wide as I am reputed to be, I should be perplexed to know how to deal with the trusts."

"You handled the trust question all right," said I.

"Well, yes, in a way," said I. "As far as getting involved was concerned, I've always thought you were a sort of Matrimonial Monopolist, and you carried it off rather nicely."

"Oh, that," laughed Solomon. "Perhaps you are right, Mr. Homes. I was a sort of Captain of Industry in the matrimonial line, but I wasn't thinking of that precise point when I spoke of the trusts—and indeed, I haven't come here to discuss the trusts or other outward and visible signs of aggressive Americanism. I've the present plight of the Stygian Historical Society in my mind. We are all very much ashamed of ourselves over the unfortunate affair of two weeks ago, and we want to do the right thing. In order to get together, we have agreed to arbitrate the question of the discovery of America by his four and sundries."

"I understand," said I. "You wish to stand alone in this matter."

"I've got to—or perish," said he. "I will save you, Solomon," said I. "I like you, and always have liked you, because you are—or at least have been—a human being, and I like human beings. It's the superhuman being that doesn't appeal to me. I'll help you out of this trouble or burst, and I know just how to do it. Come back here next Thursday and bring Columbus and Vespucci with you. We'll have Ericson out, because, between you and me,

THERE'S PROFIT FOR YOURSELF
AT "OCEAN PARK"

The Marvelous Growth of This Resort Outshines Even the Record of Los Angeles

FROM NOTHING TO A CITY IN TWO YEARS

If our advertisements have not yet absolutely convinced you that Ocean Park offers a most extraordinary opportunity for profit, then you have failed to give the sincere attention to our announcements that was deserved.

We are particularly speaking to the individual who thinks that the chance for money-making has passed. We also want the attention of every man or woman, old or young, who can command a little capital.

The enormous increase in the value of property in Los Angeles is the result of growth, yet at Ocean Park the percentage of growth is greater than in any other point in the state. This growth continues to increase—constantly faster—for not only are families moving from Los Angeles to this beautiful resort, but Eastern settlers are buying and building. No climate, no water, no location, no surf, no transportation, no conveniences in any beach resort begin to approach what you find at Ocean Park. More property has been sold at Ocean Park since January 1st, than at all other beach towns added together.

Come with us for a moment for a spin over the quick car line. (A new short line is being built—shorter, better, quicker than any yet.) Even since last week a hundred big and little improvements are noticed. Each new house, the moment completed is occupied. Build as fast as laborers can be secured, still the demand for houses cannot be supplied.

Property pays 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the investment.

Property has doubled in less than two months in many parts.

In two years Ocean Park has grown from nothing to the largest, wealthiest, gayest, most fascinating residence resort in Southern California.

City improvements with beach life, cosy homes with the Ocean before them—the country club for a gay time, the big pier for a quiet walk, the costly pavilion for a dance or music, the hosts of pleasant families for an afternoon call, the fishing, bathing, golfing—this ideal place is forging ahead with quicker pace each day.

Our property is priced on a scale that almost guarantees an immediate profit to the purchaser. Terms are liberal.

An expenditure of a fortune in improvements, the fulfillment of every promise, the building up of a wonderful success, these things give assurance that our statements are entitled to careful thought.

If you seek a home or if you have any desire to share in the money that is being made in real-estate, visit Ocean Park at once.

Rest assured that the most profit and the surest profit will be made in those places which grow the fastest. Ocean Park is becoming every day the grand residence resort of the Pacific.

The whole United States is supplying the citizens for this spot. We doubt if a more extraordinary opportunity ever existed. An investigation will make you as enthusiastic as ourselves.

OCEAN PARK IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

ABBOT KINNEY,
A. R. FRASER,
G. M. JONES,
H. R. JONES, Owners

Los Angeles Office, Room 31, 254 S. Broadway—Mr. G. M. Jones, Manager

Ocean Park Office, Corner Hill and Ocean Front—Mr. A. R. Fraser, Manager

face, and say "damn business," but I was tactful enough to relieve him.

"The whole question I suggested."

"Which are?"

"I smiled. 'My dear Solomon,' said I, 'I sell my conclusions, but my theories I keep wholly to myself. They may not be correct, you know.'"

"I'll buy your conclusions," he cried. "I need 'em."

"I'm flattered," Solomon, I answered. "But I'm just out of conclusions today. Maybe next week I shall have a few. Why don't you settle the matter the way you settled the baby question?"

"You settle the continent in two, and let Columbus be the discoverer of one half and Vespucci that of the other, leaving New Jersey or the District of Columbia to Leif Ericson."

"It wouldn't do," said Solomon, there-by showing his real wisdom. "There isn't one of 'em' cars enough about the country to back up that proposition."

"It wouldn't be a conclusion at all."

"I see your point," said I. "But I'll help you, Solomon," I added. "I should like to feel, and to be able to say that I had solved you—or at least have been ever lived. It will look well on my card—Detective by Special Appointment to Solomon the Great."

"Oh, never," cried Solomon, with a most charming gesture, which quite convinced me, and as the Queen of Sheba has often said to be, "Because there is no other reason."

"I understand," said I. "You wish to stand alone in this matter."

"I've got to—or perish," said he. "I will save you, Solomon," said I.

"I like you, and always have liked you, because you are—or at least have been—a human being, and I like human beings. It's the superhuman being that doesn't appeal to me. I'll help you out of this trouble or burst, and I know just how to do it. Come back here next Thursday and bring Columbus and Vespucci with you. We'll have Ericson out, because, between you and me,

he strikes me as the most troublesome character of the lot."

"And so Solomon left me. Now it happened that I myself discovered America, in a way, some years before coming here. Yielding to the temptation of fame, I had visited the home of the free and the land of the brave as a lecturer in the mid-years of my successful career and I knew something about the country, and based upon that knowledge, I felt sure I could cross-examine both Columbus and Vespucci in such a way as would elicit the real facts of their individual relation to the strenuous new world."

The following Thursday came, in due course, and with it, along about 11 o'clock in the morning, came also Solomon and the two witnesses. The first to go on the witness stand was Columbus.

"You are the Columbus who is alleged to have discovered America?" I asked.

"I am," said he, flushing a trifle with indignation at my use of the word "alleged."

"You have really been in America?" I asked.

"Tush," he cried in Spanish. "How futile such questionings! Of course I have."

"Did you land at Castle Garden or Ellis Island?" I asked.

"Never heard of either," he replied, sullenly.

"What port of entry did you enter the new land?" I demanded. "New Orleans, Boston, New York, Galveston, or San Francisco?"

"Oh, never," cried Solomon, with a most charming gesture, which quite convinced me, and as the Queen of Sheba has often said to be, "Because there is no other reason."

"I understand," said I. "You wish to stand alone in this matter."

"I've got to—or perish," said he. "I will save you, Solomon," said I.

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ing, anyway?" demanded Columbus.

"Cheapsake River? Bay of Fundy? Never heard of 'em before."

"That will do, Mr. Columbus," said I. "We shall need no further testimony from you. Now, Solomon, please call Amerigo Vespucci to the stand."

The famous explorer was summoned and in a moment I had him also on the rack.

"Your name is Vespucci?"

"Amerigo Vespucci."

"Named after America?"

"Before it?"

"Ah! have you ever been to America?"

Vespucci flushed angrily. "How else could I claim the discovery?"

"That's what I wish to find out," I retorted, drily. "Now, Mr. Vespucci, I should like to have you state to me the essential differences between Philadelphia and a city like Madrid, for instance."

"Between what?"

"Philadelphia and Madrid."

"Humph," ejaculated Vespucci. "Philadelphia is a new one on me."

"Do you consider that New York resembles Paris or London the more?"

"I have never seen New York. Where is it?"

"It is on the east, north, south and west of the Bowery, Mr. Vespucci."

"The Bowery, eh?" he queried, scratching his head with a perplexed grin on his face. "Well, you've got me there, Mr. Homes. To be quite frank with you, I never heard of the Bowery."

"What are your impressions of the architecture of the Capitol building at Washington?"

"Didn't know there was such a building."

"And your opinion of Pittsburgh as a factor in civilization?"

"Excuse me, King Solomon," said Vespucci. "But I must ask what this line of inquiry is intended to develop."

"I am sure I don't know what you mean," cried Columbus petulantly.

"Good," said I. "And now for one more question. At what point does the Chesapeake River flow into the Bay of Fundy?"

"What is this gibberish you are talking, anyway?"

said I. "The examination is finished as far as I am concerned, and I think should prove conclusively, your honor, that neither of these gentlemen discovered America. When a man pretends to have discovered America, and yet knows nothing of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Washington, you may rest assured that he has merely sighted it, not discovered it. I therefore recommend that you report to the Historical Society that neither Columbus nor Vespucci is guilty."

"Hm!" said Solomon. "And that the country has not been discovered at all?"

"I should not go so far as that," said I, gathering up my papers, and preparing to leave. "The inquiry was confined to the services of these two parties to the controversy. Out of their own mouths they are shown to know nothing of the country they claim to have discovered. There, it seems to me, the scope of this controversy ends."

"But," said Solomon, gazing at his feet, reflectively, "it leaves the controversy open. Somebody did it."

"Ah—very true," said I. "But as to that, we are unable to inquire. It is my opinion that America has been discovered, and I think suspicion attaches either to Andrew Carnegie or to a gentleman named Dooley—Mr. Dooley—but—"

"Why not summon them?" demanded Solomon.

"They are not yet within the jurisdiction of the court, your honor," said I, and with that the inquiry came to an end, and I am informed that the verdict of "not proven," rendered later by Solomon, was received with approval, though based upon a novel point.

"I wonder, Homes," said Columbus to me later, "that you didn't attribute the discovery of America to Emperor William."

"My reason is perfectly simple," said I. "The Kaiser hasn't done it yet, but I judge from the news that occasionally penetrates down here from the upper regions, that he is gradually getting there. Give him time, and a few more Venezuelan troubles, and he will discover America, all right. America is willing, and the Kaiser's muscle is up."

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FRANK L. MILLER, D. P. A., 221 So. Spring St., Los Angeles.

With which sage observation on my part, the episode came to a close. (Next week—Mr. Homes Shatters a Tradition.)

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Kipling's Cure for Writer's Cramp.

Perhaps Rudyard Kipling and the charming young girl in the amusing anecdote that follows were not thinking of the same part of the human anatomy.

At an evening party in London some time back a gushing girl was introduced to the great poet.

"Oh, Mr. Kipling, please do tell me I have been afraid of that dreadful writer's cramp for some time."

"I did, madam."

"And what did you do?"

"Just fancy! But how?"

"Grilled and interned."

Kipling, gravely, for its being a panacea of the kind of cramp I had."

"London Answer."

In referring to the manner in which hydrocyanic gas has been used for the removal of insects from buildings, Dr. Howard says:

"The manufacture of the gas is a simple process. A quantity of cyanide of potassium being mixed with sulfuric acid in metal vessels, the chemical action immediately produces hydrocyanic gas. As an instance of its use, a laboratory rearing insects, flies, mice and other household pests was carefully sealed after a quantity of the two chemicals had

IN THE TREASURY.

Startling Discovery in Federal Vaults.

Documents Destroyed by a Minute Insect.

Police Treasury Building to be fumigated with Hydrocyanic Gas to Kill Pests.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—A most startling discovery has just been made in the Treasury Department. It has been discovered that a large number of the documents, records, and even paper money are being destroyed in great quantities. The discovery came quite by accident, and was made by a clerk, who, while engaged in the routine work of the department, noticed that a certain document required by the chief of the division. As he drew the bundle from a shelf, he felt like a shiver of strange cold, and he noticed the intense darkness, penetrating only by the gleam of his lantern, intensifying the realism. He looked back to his division, with a feeling of the bits of paper, that had been a document of such character that it could not be replaced. He was horrified, and, imposing on the clerk a bond of secrecy, returned with him to the vault with the intention of investigating the mystery. He drew forth bundle after bundle of documents from the treasury, and, to their increasing horror, found that they were not completely honeycombed with the sort of an unknown pest.

SECRETARY SHAW NOTIFIED.

Being unwilling to assume the responsibility of a further investigation, the chief of division immediately went to the Secretary of the Treasury with the news. Mr. Shaw was not less than the discoverer, and, visiting the vault in person, owing to the condition of the valuable records in the vault, Mr. Shaw concluded a thorough inspection of all the important documents of the treasury. Immediately he made. With the assistance, and that end in the entire afternoon was spent in the catacombs beneath the street vaults which had not been for years, being made to disfigure their contents, a large percentage of which were found to be in various stages of disintegration, from the same

though many of these documents have never been called for, they, at the same time, represented interesting and valuable records of the nation's financial history, and from an historical point, their loss is incalculable. The impetuosity of the treasury officials to follow the mysterious but certain that an insect of some kind had been at the bottom of the trouble, Secretary Shaw called in the services of the Department of Agriculture.

SCIENTISTS TO THE RESCUE.

Secretary Wilson, deeply interested in the unfortunate news, placed at the disposal of Secretary Shaw three of his most competent entomologists, under the direction of Dr. L. O. Howard, a man well versed in the science of insects, and who is at the head of that work in the Department of Agriculture. The details of the investigation were given to the Treasury Department, where they were searching for the cause of the trouble. The result was that they added to the discovery the fact that many thousands of dollars in new treasury notes had also been destroyed. Fortunately, the Treasury does not keep on hand a greater amount than are necessary for the regular output, but the loss of \$500,000,000 were untouchable. Mr. Howard, assisted by his men, discovered the trouble as having been caused by a minute insect, the species of which appears to have been the destruction of paper of all kinds. The little insects were so small that thousands of them were found in a single envelope of other spirits that came to the front last night, though, Ira Moore Courlis was the medium through whom they found their friends and they kept him busy for more than half an hour. One of them told right out in meeting that he wasn't treated right by the American Tin Plate Company and that he foresees a woman suing that organization.

Courlis is a man perhaps 35 years old and somewhat bald. Last night he wore a Prince Albert coat, a white lawn bow tie, and a bunch of flowers in his buttonhole of his coat. There wasn't any doubt about his being a real-thing medium the moment he began to speak. His voice was high pitched, but he talked in a soothing, crooning monotone that made every one think of home and mother. When he was having a hard time to understand some spirit which didn't talk loudly enough, he threw his head back, brushed his hands over his brow, clapped his palms together and snapped his fingers. He seemed to aid his hearing remarkably. No one disputed what he said.

He began a little lecture on spiritualism, and suddenly broke off. "I see a tall, hazy spirit slowly walking up the aisle toward me," he said in a tearful voice. "It is slender and weak and being led by a tender influence; wanting to come to some one whose days are full of sadness—oh, such sadness! But now the spirit goes to that gentleman, that stranger in front of me."

"Let me take your hand. Yes, you have had someone who has gone from you recently?"

"The influence seems to keep cheerful. It doesn't seem to talk the language that I know (snap, snap, went the fingers), but it says: (Snap, snap) 'Papa, dear I've prayed for you. I want you to come to me and see the truth. Grandma is here and I want you to hear what she has to tell you.'"

Several of the spirits of some sort, and it was their wish to communicate "the truth" to all with whom they spoke.

"I told a woman that he left the money all right and that he would tell her where it is if she would come to him. The medium explained that there had been some sort of financial trouble. That seemed to bring him into the spirits' financial section."

"He wiped his brow and then started it. He said on a bee line for a man before whom he stopped suddenly. 'Your hand,' he said. 'Yes, son, you are talking to you. He says: 'Ah, I was over practical. If I had my life to live over again I would try to convince myself that I didn't know it all.'"

"I see the better A. T. P. C. [Here the fingers, closed eyes and clouded brow came into play again.] It's the American Tin Plate Company. I see him rapping off their door, but no one

been set in place for action. On the following morning when the building was opened and the gas permitted to escape, everything living the day before was found dead except two house flies that had gotten between the sash and frame of a window.

"Great care must be exercised in using the deadly gas, the only safe method of introduction being by commencing at the top floor of a building and descending rapidly to the floor below, and so on, repeating the operation of mixing the ingredients until the lower floor is reached and closing and sealing the only remaining exit."

A large quantity of the material and a number of assistants will be required to completely fill the Treasury building with the gas. This gas will penetrate every crack and crevice, and no pure air will be admitted for twenty-four hours. At the expiration of that time it will require from twelve to fifteen hours for the fumes to leave the building and make it once more habitable.

SPIRITS CAN'T SMOKE.

They Can Merely Enjoy The Aroma Of Earthly Tobacco—Facts Learned At Spiritualist Confab.

[New York Sun.] Thomas didn't make his presence felt yesterday at the Spiritualist convention in Crosby Hall, Brooklyn. He is the spirit who in life was careless about paying his debts, according to the mediums he has conversed with, and for the first two days he made himself prominent looking for relatives who could square his conscience. No one would own him so he gave up trying and yesterday there wasn't a mention of Thomas made. He was missed. Many persons who have attended the sessions of the convention regularly hoped that his mystery might be cleared up. Maybe it will be today.

There was plenty of other spirits that came to the front last night, though, Ira Moore Courlis was the medium through whom they found their friends and they kept him busy for more than half an hour. One of them told right out in meeting that he wasn't treated right by the American Tin Plate Company and that he foresees a woman suing that organization.

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25c

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Men's Underwear

Fine Australian lamb's wool; salmon or natural gray; standard hygienic makes; always sold at \$1.25 the suit; only 50c the garment.

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A 200 dozen lot men's half hose; shades of brown only; guaranteed seamless, seamless quality, regular 15c quality, special 8 1/2c.

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A broken line of men's fine golf shirts; good styles, good materials; new colors; to close the lot, your choice only 35c.

35c

Men's White Shirts

Unlaundered; single or double linen bosom, full length and width; extra good quality cotton; 50c to 60c value; special at 35c.

50c

Men's White Shirts

Laundered; cut generously full and carefully made; made of strong, serviceable material; exceptional value at 75c; now only 50c.

75c

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Gauntlet gloves of fine English dog skin, in browns, tans and reds; regular value \$1.25 the pair, special wholesale price only 75c.

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Whatever sort of a waist you need, buy none until you have seen the Henshey stock.

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OAKLEY-PAULIN CO.,
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A black and white photograph of a woman lying down, wearing a light-colored dress, with her head resting on a dark surface. The image is oriented horizontally, while the rest of the page is oriented vertically.

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not easily imposed upon, as though at some time or when you had placed great confidence had been untrue to the trust. You need a little stronger character than you are threatened with more than you can execute and you would learn to take advantage of this. You do well as a clerk or bookkeeper, but you are not a good pursuitor upon your own responsibility. You can explain well to others those things which you do not understand and you do not do very well as a teacher. You are affectionate and true, but may never marry, for you would not be easy to love. You were seeking a companion for life.

Depends.

"So you know," said the accurate observer of man and things, "that the average life of a greenback or national bank note is about two years?"

"In my house," replied Mr. Family-man, "the average life of any kind of man is about two hours."

Tribuna.

minor details of those things you are interested. Have you ever been so interested in something that you have been so exacting and difficult to please that you are in many ways a cleverer and have learned through experience that you are one of two, while you do not deny those things which you feel that you have had. You have a taste and musical taste and succeed best in some of the things you are inclined to be suspicious of. You are inclined to be jealous of one who is dear to you. You have the individuality of a trained nose. You are not concerned no matter what is around you. You are not concerned under all circumstances.

Clough: You are deductive reasoning, liking to compare things. You are inclined to look out carefully from cause to effect. You are making a decision in reason. You are obstinate and headstrong, liking to win and to argue a question.

You are not patient, especially with the faults of others and you have a great deal of which you are a trifle difficult to control. Would be best in architecture, illustrating or designing and fairly well in certain literary work. You are very practical, but when your temper is aroused you are not always responsible for what you may say or do. Have many travel lines.

Oliver Corwin: You are restless and impatient and do not like to wait for things. If you do have to wait for the things you want, you are apt to lose their value. You have a very sensitive nature and one that is easily hurt. You are especially so when it comes from those whom you love. Have a keen sense of humor and a ready wit. You would be a very faithful friend and a very good lover. You like to keep a secret. You are often too self-conscious and so are misunderstood even when you know you are right. When you feel most deeply, you are often the most difficult for

children should not love you if you seek their love and confidence, but you are not one to force yourself upon others. You are very capable of feeling with a most resolute will and the power to apply yourself to a task and to do it to your satisfaction, although your nature by no means a patient one and little things often annoy and fret you more than you would care to admit. You are content with the faults of others as you might be and do not hesitate to show your displeasure. You are methodical and you are very exacting of yourself and do not often neglect duty for pleasure. Would make a good stenographer or secretary as a dressmaker. You are careful not to understate things. You have many things at once so that you cannot pay that close attention to detail that you would like to. You will be in many respects an eventful one.

Fair Echo: You are practical and self-reliant and have had a good many experiences. You are not one who has not always been in the sunshine.

You have considerable caution and are not easily imposed upon, as though at some time one in whom you had placed confidence had betrayed your confidence in the trust. You need a little stronger will power, for you sometimes threaten to let your emotions lead you to let the people learn to take advantage of this. Would do well as a clerk or bookkeeper and fairly well in commercial pursuits upon your own responsibility. You can explain well to others though not as well as a teacher. You are affectionate and true, but may never be able to find a companion for life, unless if you were seeking a companion for life.

Depends.

"Do you know," said the accurate observer of men and things, "that the average life of a man in the United States bank note is about two years?"

"In my house," replied Mr. Phamityman, "the average life of any kind of money is about two hours." —Chicago Tribune.

THE DARING OF NELLIE.

BY EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

NELLIE WILLIAMS was afraid of mice, spiders and caterpillars, but she was not in the least afraid of men. In fact, she was accustomed to having men, and strong brave men at that, wait on her and be deeply concerned when she smiled. Perhaps the fact that Miss Nellie had laughing brown eyes and dimples and hair which seemed to have snared the sunlight had something to do with this apparently contradictory state of affairs.

The season at Colorado Springs had been dull and the proposition to make up a camping party and explore the mountains was enthusiastically received. Nellie, of course, was one of the party. She was the life of it. Dick Folsom was another of the campers. Dick was good natured and big and strong, yet he was mortally afraid of Nellie's displeasure.

It befell one day that Dick and Nellie wandered together down to the little mountain village near the camp. Nominally, Dick went for the mail. Personally, Dick didn't care whether the mail came or not, so long as he could have the privilege of going for it with Nellie. The mail came in on time, and Dick and the coach were ready to start out on his trip up the mountain side, when an idea struck Nellie.

"Oh, Dick," she cried, "let's get on the coach and ride up hill and meet the other coach coming down. We will be late for luncheon, but I've never ridden on a regular mountain stage coach. It will be no end of a lark."

Dick was very favorably impressed with the idea of a ride on the coach with Nellie as his companion. But the postmaster looked worried. He was a bearded ex-miner, who had seen rough times in the early days of the West. Now he combined the duties and dignities of postmaster, landlord of the little hotel and express agent. A pretty, daintily-dressed girl was a rare and welcome vision to him, and he was obviously much embarrassed at seeing her on the coach.

"Begging your pardon, lady," he said hesitatingly, "but you had better not go out with the coach today. You see, its pay day up in the mines, and the coach is carrying quite a bit of gold. Hold-ups don't happen often nowadays, but still there is always a chance of one on pay day. It would be safer if you took your ride some other day."

But Nellie Williams, like many another pretty girl, was somewhat self-willed. "A hold-up?" she exclaimed. "How romantic. Certainly I won't put off my ride. Probably there isn't any real danger of one, and, anyway, I don't believe they would really hurt me, do you?"

The grizzled postmaster shook his head deprecatingly. But the good effect of this was spoiled by the look in his eyes which plainly said he didn't believe even a bandit would have the heart to hurt her. Dick tried to persuade the girl not to take this ride, but she insisted. She was going. If Dick didn't want to go, she could stay. After that Dick would have gone had he known to a certainty that there were a dozen hold-ups scheduled.

For an hour the coach swung up hill and down, through the beautiful Western scenery. Nellie was in high spirits and Dick too happy to feel really worried. Then the coach turned a sharp curve and the scene changed with a suddenness that sent the hearts of the occupants of the coach to their throats.

From behind a clump of bushes at one side of the road and a rock on the other, a man sprang out. Each wore a mask and carried a rifle. The rifles were pointed at the occupants of the coach, and the stern command, "Hands up!" rang out. It was a hold-up.

The driver and the guard threw up their hands without hesitation. They were brave men, but they were covered and knew the men in the road meant business. They would shoot, and shoot to kill. If Dick Folsom had been riding with only the guard and the driver he would have done the same. But when Nellie was with him, it was different. His hand slipped back to his rear pocket, and at the same time he tried to thrust his body in front of Nellie, so as to protect her. It was brave, but foolish. The forefinger of the right-hand highwayman was tightening on the trigger of his rifle. In another instant Dick would have had a bullet in him.

But with a quick movement Nellie pushed Dick aside and sprang to her feet. "Mice, spiders, caterpillars! What were they but ordinary men?"

"How dare you point your guns at us?" she cried. "You cowards. Put down those guns instantly!"

Had the highwaymen been criminals from some Eastern cities it would have gone hard with Nellie. But these were desperado there is a reverence for women. The men in the road would have shot down the driver, or guard, or Dick Folsom without the least hesitation and never felt remorse for the murder. Either one of them would have gone to the gallows before he injured the beautiful, angry little figure who issued such peremptory commands.

"Excuse us, lady," said the one who seemed to be the leader, in tones of the deepest embarrassment. "Excuse us truly. We didn't mean to frighten you. It was just a little joke of ours. We were not suspecting that you would be so brave."

"You are a brave man," said the one who seemed to be the leader, in tones of the deepest embarrassment. "Excuse us truly. We didn't mean to frighten you. It was just a little joke of ours. We were not suspecting that you would be so brave."

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Nervous Prostration

Cured by

DR. PIERCE'S

GOLDEN

MEDICAL

DISCOVERY.

"I am an engineer by trade and the hard work and worry of running a large engine brought on nervous prostration," writes Mr. Chas. F. Dixon, of Arbutus, Colma Co., Calif. "A friend recommended Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to me and I bought one bottle; thought that it helped me so continued the use of it until I had taken six bottles. I feel better than ever in my life. I am not a particle nervous, can work hard all day and sleep sound at night. I not only think so but I know that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me and therefore I will recommend it to others."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery regulates the bowels and stimulates the sluggish liver.

on the coach. Excuse us, excuse us. Why don't you say something. Bill, you blundered fool," he growled in a hoarse aside to his partner.

But Bill didn't have anything to say. He only hemmed and hawed and blushed so that it was discernible beyond the confines of his mask.

"Just a little joke, a little joke," continued the first would-be thief, in what he meant for soothing tones. "Drive on, Tom," he added, speaking to the driver, "but be careful not to make any false moves until you get round the next turn."

"You certainly saved the pay gold that time, lady," said the guard in tones of the utmost admiration, after the coach rounded the next turn.

"And she certainly saved that young fellow, too," added the driver, indicating Dick. "You'd been plugged in less than a second for not putting up your hands if the lady hadn't spoken up so quick."

Now that the danger was over, Nellie began to tremble and turn pale. But Dick turned to her, speaking in tones so low that the driver and guard on the front seat could not overhear him.

"Now that you have saved my life, dear, don't you think you can make it worth living?"

And for once the light in Nellie's eyes was not that of mischief.

(Copyright, 1931, by T. C. McClure.)

JACK UP YOUR NERVE.

Don't you never weaken, son, when the world seems cruel. Don't you never drop your lip in a despondent way. Cowardice is basest stone; courage is a jewel.

That'll light the darkest hour just before the day. When you play in rocky luck if your feet get chilly. Play the harder an' you'll soon think they're all aflame.

Play determined that you'll knock every drawback silly. Give yer nerve a jickin' up an' you'll win the game.

Never was a battle won 'thout a heap o' fightin'. Never was a victory didn't cost a pile. Never was a cloudy day sunshine comin' 'righer.

Never was a frown so dark it could buck a smile. Keep a poundin' at the road leadin' to the summit. Of your very fondest hopes though your feet go lame; If your courage springs a leak in its tank, why, dum it.

Give yer nerve a jickin' up an' you'll win the game. Never see prosperity come jest for the askin'.

You have got to fight for it in the earthly fray. 'Tisn't go'n' to hunt you up where you lay a-baskin'.

In the sun of idleness; 'tisn't built that way. If you try to shirk the fight you deserve a lickin'.

If you git it, you've alone got to bear the blame; Git a hustle on yourself when your troubles thicken. Give yer nerve a jickin' up an' you'll win the game.

—James B. Adams, in Denver Post.

Long Evenings.

"Yes, we carry an evening suit," said the Arctic explorer.

"But isn't it a lot of trouble changing so often in those cold climates?" protested the friend.

"We don't change often. You know the evenings are six months long up there."—[Chicago News.]

THE BEAUTIFUL BOETTCHER TRACT

The advantages and improvements offered in the Boettcher Tract are manifold. Only those who have been on the tract can thoroughly appreciate it. Full-grown orange, oak and large shade trees present a most inviting appearance.

No tract can boast of more or better improvements—graveled streets, cement sidewalks and curbing, water, gas, electricity, sewers, and a special feature is 15 ft. alleys. Building restrictions of \$1500 insures an array of beautiful cottages, besides the more expensive residences. Surrounding property is all of a desirable nature.

Altitude is many feet higher than Adams and Vermont Aves.

Car service is excellent. San Pedro line already runs to tract. Maple Ave. line is only one block west. Central Ave. line runs one block east of tract, and the new road which Mr. Huntington will soon build, will run the full length of tract on its eastern boundary. When this line is completed we anticipate the prices on Boettcher Tract lots to advance fully 50 to 75 per cent.

Now is the time to buy or at least investigate. Don't delay; go out today.

The Boettcher Tract runs from 31st three blocks south to Jefferson St. Bounded on the east by San Pedro; on the west by Griffith St.

Office on Tract. Corner of San Pedro and Thirty-first Sts.

Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Ltd.)

SOLE AGENTS.

SANTA MONICA

IS A CITY OF FLOWERS.

ON ALL sides are beautiful gardens, which are absolutely untouched by frost. Everything that grows in California reaches its perfection here. No other seacoast town in Los Angeles county can offer such chances for beautiful homes surrounded by suitable grounds. One of the chief charms of California is its wealth of semi-tropical vegetation. It may be had in Santa Monica for the expenditure of a little time and taste. No matter how fine a house you build it cannot be really beautiful without an attractive garden. Half of the people who visit Santa Monica just go to the beach and never even suspect that there is a charming city of 3000 people situated on the bluff with artistic homes nestled amid flowers and overlooking as grand a view of ocean and mountain combined as can be found in the world. The next time you come down ask for a transfer and take the north loop car at Third street. Get off and stroll through some of the private grounds. You are perfectly welcome. If you do you will say, "Here is where I will make my home."

Prices are reasonable, the water is pure, there is a magnificent sewer system, there are gas, electricity, cement walks, graded and sprinkled streets, excellent car service, a climate which is beautiful every month in the year, an unsurpassed beach, fine bathing and fishing, drives through wooded canyons which no other seacoast town even pretends to rival. Come and prove these things for yourself.

The Right Time is Now.



It is a duty that you owe to the comfort of your coming years to have your teeth examined at least once a year by a reliable dentist, competent to advise you wisely as to their condition. It means the saving of time, money and trouble to cure the little tooth ills before they develop into full grown tooth troubles. I offer my advice on tooth matters gratis and painless dentistry. Moderate charges. Warranted work for tooth care.

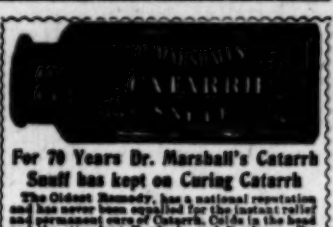
Dr. M. E. Spinks
THE DENTIST

To Cure Grip in 2 Days
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets E. H. Brown on every box 25c



ICARIA NEW COLLAR

DIAMONDS
H. J. WHITLEY CO.
311 N. Spring St.



For 70 Years Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff has kept on curing Catarrh

CANCER AND TUMOR CURED
Cancer Institute, 121 West 42d St., N. Y.



We have started over three thousand boys in business in a profitable business on their own account. We want a boy in your neighborhood.

BOYS in Business

The Saturday Evening Post

No Money Required to Buy

\$225.00 IN EXTRA CASH

The Curtis Publishing Co.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

Woman's Breast is Cured

RUPTURE

STRANGERS YET.

WHAT we want," said the partner eagerly. "Is your blood in this venture, for us. Whoever we send must be one of us knows him intimately."

"Quite right," assented Caldwell, the aged junior.

"I really can't recommend anyone," he said confidently. "You know the matter over to you, but I'll be pleased to take a chance on a man—that is, if I've a chance to study him."

"I'll be pleased to take a chance on a man—that is, if I've a chance to study him."

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THE TIMES "ANSWERS BY EXPERTS" SERIES.

(COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY JOSEPH B. BOWLES.)

Drawing Lesson for Children.

METHOD OF ACTION.

HOW TO SYMBOLIZE THE HUMAN FIGURE BY SIMPLE STICK AND BLOCK FORMS—STICK MAN CAN BE MADE TO WALK, RUN, JUMP, WEEP, RAGE OR DANCE.

By Frederick Richardson.

Guest-teacher in composition in charge of illustration classes in the Art Institute, Chicago.

THAT the child naturally demands human interest in its story pictures is apparent in its earliest undirected attempts at drawing. Probably the teacher or parent has had to require some patience of the child in

courage. This courage is its most valuable attribute, and this method relies more upon it than upon the child's intelligence or perception. The squares and circles that are used to make up the symbols are no more complex in their combinations than the same forms combined to represent a house. The difference is in making them convey by inclination and angles ideas of action, intention or condition. The study of action has been reduced to simple methods by many of the masters, and of these methods the use of the familiar stick figures recommends itself as more manageable for the child, because the intention is so quickly conveyed. A few attempts with the stick man



THE STICK FIGURE. ITS CONSTRUCTION.

postponing the introduction of something alive into its pictures of woods and fields. There may be abstract beauty in a cluster of trees and a sloping pasture, but the child wants to know why the trees, if there is no man and dog under them, and why the pasture if there are no cows. The purely esthetic appreciation is not developed so early.



THE INTRODUCTION. STUDY OF ACTION WITH THE STICK FIGURE.

SYMBOLIZING HUMAN FIGURE. The material in the shape of picture forms has so far been given with the direct object of bringing the child to where the use of the human figure symbols is but a step beyond. The human figure will be treated as other objects have been, by reducing it to the simplest drawn form that can stand for the object it represents. The

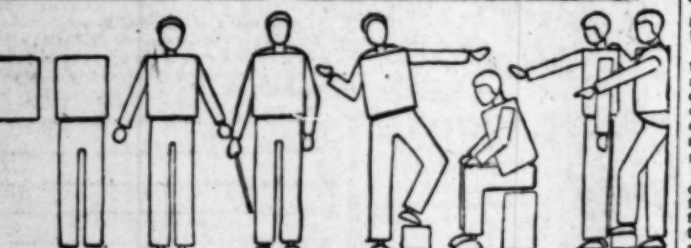
will show his possibilities. He can walk, run, jump, weep, rage or dance as his lines are inclined. Gestures can readily be translated by him, and a new field of observation is found for the child. To the teacher who seeks a more exhaustive treatment of expression and action by line, Dr. Richardson's "Elements of Design" is suggested.



STUDIES OF ACTION WITH THE STICK FIGURE.

block figures given are but a variation of the many ways devised for the simplification of the human figure. As these ways approach anatomical completeness they grow in complexity and difficulty. The way here used is as far from such completeness as it is simple. That it is so far removed does not leave it incapable of expression and life-like action. The human sym-

studied and drawn by it, and then the block figures drawn from that. The teacher may drill the child in the use of the stick figures apart from the block figures as long as he thinks profitable. He will notice that by beginning with the backbone and shoulder line the inclination of the action is determined. As in running the degree of obliquity is increased with the



BLOCK FIGURE OF MAN.

bol stands in the same relation to man as the tree symbols to willows, pines or apple trees, and meets the same supposition that the draughtsman's knowledge is not present.

EASY TO MAKE STICK FIGURES. The natural assumption on the part of the untrained is that the human figure is beyond their ability to represent.

THE BLOCK FIGURES. Present the block figures to the child as in the illustrations, by drawing the square that stands for the body.



BLOCK FIGURE OF WOMAN.

sent, yet they would feel confident they could place the letters O, W, H, in a vertical line, where the result would not be far from the stick figures by which the child is taught to study action. Fortunately for the child, it fears nothing, and is willing to assume its power where its elder lacks

then apart, the square and parallelogram that stand for the body and legs, adding successively head, arms, feet and hands. The difference in proportion between the squares used for the man and woman, suggesting the



BLOCK FIGURES IN ACTION.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Leads to dyspepsia, causes indigestion, always results in sour stomach, water brash and loss of appetite; causes you to belch up gas; causes your tongue to become coated; causes you to bloat up after eating; causes you to feel faint; makes you feel as if you had lead in your stomach; causes belching, wind and sour food, bad taste in mouth, offensive breath; causes shooting pains in the stomach, if neglected brings on inflamed or ulcerated stomach. R. B. CATARRH CURE heals and invigorates the stomachs that have been weakened and impaired by catarrh, restores sense of taste and smell and is a sure cure for all stomach troubles and loss of appetite when taken according to directions. For sale by all druggists. Circular on catarrh free. Address Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

SOME SHOE STORES

Do not sell them. Why?



You can depend on the honesty of the dealer who sells you shoes. They are made all over the country and most of them they're made in the States. That's why they're so good. They're made in the States. That's why they're so good. They're made in the States. That's why they're so good.

THE RADCLIFFE SHOE CO. Dept. 48, Boston, Mass.

Shrader's Shoe Store

402 S. Broadway
Chamber of Commerce Building.

greater shoulder width of the man, will be noted.

Much can be done with the figure in the rectangular condition, while the addition of concave lines at the shoulders for the woman and convex shoulder lines for the man, the use of the curved lines of the torso and other suggestions drawn in the illustrations materially help the figures.

It will be noted that all these curves, which give roundness to the figure are built upon the squares as first given. This makes the construction comparatively easy, as the big proportions are given in the first two parallelograms. Strict adherence to the block forms is not necessary. Freedom from constraint in this direction is only proved by the child's ability to approach the perfectly-drawn figure.

As the block figure is only a symbol and not a drawing of a man, there is no need of the child's being drilled in its production beyond familiarizing it with its proportions, and giving some practice in its possibilities of action. Such subjects as a woman walking with a little boy, a seated man, a man carrying a stick or gun, a woman with a basket on her head, will serve the purpose. These practice figures are given without the complication of background.

KEEP THE WORK SIMPLE.

As the acquirement of this new picture form opens up a large field of subjects, the interest of the child ought to be proportionately increased. The teacher in his own efforts to find subjects should at first be governed by the limitations of the block figure, at the same time recognizing its possibilities. Its field of action is sufficiently large without attempting foreshortening or other difficulties that have kept the work so far out of the skilled draughtsman's province. The three-quarters view of the human figure may be tried later, but it stays with questions of perspective that would better wait than be answered now. The child should be occupied with what it can do with its medium, and not with what it cannot. The subjects that will follow are chosen on these lines, and lead to use of the human figure in storytelling, where the child's use of it can be reasonably required.

FREDERICK RICHARDSON.

"The Supply of Money in the United States and Its Distribution" is the topic of a valuable article by William Barrett Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, to appear in The Times tomorrow.

TO A LAUNDRY MAID.

Laundry maiden, ere I go,
Give me back the shirt you owe;
Or, since that has left my breast,
Keep it now and take the rest.

By this Byron collar rolled,
Washed by breezes cold;
By these cuffs, whose starched fringe
Kiss the wrists to ruddy tinge.
Thou hast mixed the wash, I know,

Laundry maiden, never mind—
Give me any shirt you find:
Shirts must in the washing mingle,
And, for fellows that are single,
Any ancient shirt will do.

—[Late Makers' Criticism.]

SPRING CUTICURA PURIFICATION



of the Skin, Scalp and Blood Show Begin NOW.

Complete External and Internal Treatment, Consists of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. Price One Dollar for the Set.

BLOOD HUMOURS, Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Baby Humours and kind of Humour, from Pimples to Scrofula, with premature loss of Hair, now be speedily, permanently and economically cured by Cuticura Resolvent, greatest of Blood and Skin Purifiers, assisted by the external use of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap.

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap, in the most torturing disfiguring of ITCHING, BURNING and SCALY HUMOURS, ECZEMAS, RASH, ITCHINGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

Thousands of Tired, Fretted Mothers, of Skin-Tortured and Disfigured Babies of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura Remedies when the best medical skill has failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and Water to cleanse the skin of Crusts and Scales and Soften the Thickened Cuticle without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay Itching, Irritation and Inflammation, and Soothe and Heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to Cleanse the Blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humours of the Skin and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines and all things humbug, Cuticura Remedies appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple Scrofulous and Hereditary Humours are daily made by them than by other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Candy) per phial of 60c; Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 50c. per cake. Send for the great work, "Humors of the Blood, Skin and Scalp," to cure them," 64 pages, 50c. Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot: Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

LAW INTERPRETED

Joint action against a municipality, a street railway company, a contractor working for the municipality, and the contractor's subcontractors, was the subject of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case was brought by a contractor who had been employed by a municipality to construct a street railway. The contractor had been paid for the work, but the municipality had not paid him for the materials used. The contractor brought suit against the municipality, the street railway company, and the subcontractors. The Supreme Court held that the contractor could recover from the municipality, the street railway company, and the subcontractors.

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LAW INTERPRETED.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COURTS.
(Continued from Page 14.)

Action against a municipal corporation. A street railway company, contractor working for the city of Philadelphia (Pa.) 53 L. R. A. 433, not to be maintained, on the ground that it was the duty of the city to keep its streets free from obstructions, and that the contractor was negligent in not doing so, since there was no contract between the city and the contractor.

Receiver of a steamboat ticket. In *Hughson vs. Winthrop Steamboat Company* (Mass.) 53 L. R. A. 433, the receiver of a steamboat ticket is held to be the owner of the ticket, and the boat leaves before the receiver has time to board, and the receiver has refused to permit any person to go aboard, the receiver is held to be liable for the loss of the ticket.

Providing for the appointment of an examiner. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the appointment of an examiner, who, with the aid of the board, shall appoint and examine all persons desiring to act as engineers, and make such examinations as may be required by the board, and the state is held to be liable for the appointment of an examiner, who, with the aid of the board, shall appoint and examine all persons desiring to act as engineers, and make such examinations as may be required by the board.

Publication of an article. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the publication of an article, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the publication of an article, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

Stock of a corporation. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the stock of a corporation, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the stock of a corporation, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

Wife having title to land. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the wife having title to land, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the wife having title to land, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

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The lands of an intestate are held. In *Carr vs. Hull* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the lands of an intestate are held to be subject to the payment of his debts, and the year's allowance to the widow or minor children, in case the personalty is insufficient, and charges of administration incident to the sale of the land.

A final money decree for alimony is held. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the final money decree for alimony, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the final money decree for alimony, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

A satisfied judgment against the complaining witness. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the satisfied judgment against the complaining witness, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the satisfied judgment against the complaining witness, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

An act providing for the deduction of a percentage from the salaries of public-school teachers. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the act providing for the deduction of a percentage from the salaries of public-school teachers, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the act providing for the deduction of a percentage from the salaries of public-school teachers, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

The publication of an article. In *State ex rel. vs. Board of Examiners* (Ohio) 53 L. R. A. 433, the board of examiners is held to be a public body, and the state is held to be liable for the publication of an article, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute, and the state is held to be liable for the publication of an article, which, in the opinion of the board, is calculated to bring the board into disrepute.

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Free Medical Advice to Women.



All Letters Are Strictly Confidential.
 Every sick and ailing woman.
 Every young girl who suffers monthly.
 Every woman who is approaching maturity.
 Every woman who feels that life is a burden.
 Every woman who has tried all other means to regain health without success.
 Every woman who is going through that critical time—the change of life—is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., in regard to her trouble, and the most expert advice telling exactly how to obtain a CURE will be sent absolutely free of cost.

The one thing that qualifies a person to give advice on any subject is experience—experience creates knowledge.
 No other person has so wide an experience with female ills nor such a record of success as Mrs. Pinkham has had.
 Over a hundred thousand cases come before her each year. Some personally, others by mail. And this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day.

Twenty years of constant success—think of the knowledge thus gained! Surely women are wise in seeking advice from a woman with such an experience, especially when it is free.
 Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter shows the result. There are actually thousands of such letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under doctors' treatment for female troubles for some time, but without any relief. They now tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, I cannot wear my clothes with any comfort. Womb is dreadfully swollen, and I have had sewing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor, given in your little book, accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 253 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you describing my symptoms, and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully for several months, and to-day I am a well woman.
 "The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, together with your advice, carefully followed, entirely expelled the tumor, and strengthened the whole system. I can walk miles now."
 "Your Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors, or any female trouble, to write you for advice, and give it a faithful trial."—MRS. E. F. HAYES, 253 Dudley St. (Boston), Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes will gladly answer any and all letters that may be addressed to her asking about her illness, and how Mrs. Pinkham helped her.
\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testator, which will prove the genuineness.
 Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

METHODS OF ARCHITECTS.
 The Modern Ones Have Left These of the Old School Behind—Architects are Now Demanded.
 [New York Times:] "I studied in one of the best schools in this country, and served my apprenticeship in one of the leading offices of this city," said the gray-haired architect, "but I'm of not much account any more. The profession has changed too rapidly for me. I'm all right in designing and building private houses; but they are a drug in the New York market, and I must be a structural engineer as well as a designer of classic fronts and beautiful interiors. I studied engineering when I was a boy, and I've a pretty good idea of how to build the modern steel buildings. I can plan them on paper, and give exact engineering figures for stress and strain, but I can't superintend the work. The life is too strenuous for me."

"I'll illustrate what I mean and you'll find that I'm not the only old-time architect handicapped by the modern way of building places to live and work in. I had a big downtown structure under way some time ago, and I went down to see that the steel framework was being put up according to specifications. There was nothing but a spider's web of steel beams and girders towering above me. The particular part of the work I thought I had a queer feeling in my stomach, but when I reached the eighth I thought I would faint. I was never good at climbing, and a high perch always made me quail, but by severe exercise of the will power I managed to reach the tenth story.

"Then the boss of the iron workers calmly asked me to walk out on one of the beams to inspect the welding of the steel uprights. Well, sir, I was suspended between earth and heaven and a glance downward frightened me. I sat down and clung to the girder. My man asked me what was the matter. I answered by offering him \$5 cash to get me down to solid ground again. I was so frightened that I was I have thrown up the job rather than take another step alone.

"That is what I mean when I say that the modern work required of an architect is beyond me, and beyond many another man of the old school. We didn't take mid-air gymnastics as a part of our early course of study, and we are too old to pick it up now. A man's head and nerves are upset certain after fifty in trying to balance between heaven and earth on a steel girder. I can't do it.

"I had a young partner at one time, and things began to go swimmingly until I found that the ironwork was condemned by the inspectors. Then my man disappeared, and I discovered that he spent his time up in the air enjoying himself and incidentally accepting a fee from the iron workers to overlook any little slip or clumsy piece of welding.

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IN THIS BOTTLE
 is a valuable and stimulating medicinal food, which will make you feel young and strong. It is a food made from the purest selected cod liver oil, strained, gossamerized and medicated by the addition of hypophosphites.
 No food and no medicine will do you so much actual good as this medicinal strengthener. It is a food and a medicine, OZONULSION, and no matter what disease you may be afflicted with, OZONULSION will with persistence make you well and strong.
 To cure people accustomed to look to drugs for relief from pain and ills, this may seem hard to believe, but those who have the true need of the body will easily acknowledge that only in food is to be found that strength which is the foundation of health, and without which drugs and poisons are as useless for relieving any trouble as is a steam engine for stopping a leak in a ship.
 Therefore, if suffering from some chronic complaint, put your faith in OZONULSION, and it will cure this great medical need. It is only food and you get full and strong, and you will reward you by mail, a sample free.

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WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.
 To those who would like to try the wonderful properties of this great medical food, it is only food and you get full and strong, and you will reward you by mail, a sample free.

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Weak, Wasting, Strictured MEN Cured While You Sleep. IN 15 DAYS.
 Gran-do vent Dissolves Stricture like snow beneath the sun. Reduces Enlarged Prostate, strengthening the ducts, forever stopping Drains. No Drugs to Ruin the Stomach. A direct and positive local application to the entire urethral tract.
 20,468 CURES LAST YEAR.
 We have cured men in every city in the United States, and almost every country on earth.

Copper Cures Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Member of British Tuberculosis Congress— "Antidotum Tuberculosis" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quack, Gallipating and Fast Consumption in Their Own Homes—Any One Can Receive FREE Specialty Written Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption by "Antidotum Tuberculosis." Let Every Reader of The Times Write the Company at Once.



O. K. BUCKHOUT.
 Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Society (L.S.); Member of British Tuberculosis Congress; Member National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-sought-for cure for consumption has at last been found, and a cure now just as sure as any in ordinary disease. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Society Co. (L.S.), 540 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhout, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption its cure and prevention a life study. This cure is something entirely new, and is called "Antidotum Tuberculosis," or the Copper Cure, and is the only discovery known of that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption, as unless this is done, the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculosis" is the original copper cure.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and spitting, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flesh consumption, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then build up the lungs, strengthen the heart, put flesh on the body and muscles on the bones until the consumption is all gone, and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley, of Dingley Tariff Bill fame, who was afflicted with consumption, and didn't get it, and came back with health starting him in the face, and was benefited by "Antidotum Tuberculosis" after all else had failed.

So don't give up hope, and don't spend your money in travel. Attend to it right away, for consumption spreads to other members of the family. If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it write tonight. The Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Society Co. (L.S.), 540 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge, telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time.

URICISOL

Acute Inflammatory Rheumatism
 As an instance of quick relief in cases of rheumatism under favorable circumstances we quote the case of Joseph Holliday of Los Angeles, California. This young man was taken with inflammatory rheumatism—it wasn't chronic, for he only had it a short time—and Uricisol cured him in two days—only 1/4 bottle was used.

In chronic cases as many as 6 bottles have been necessary to effect a complete cure. This letter from Mrs. F. L. Holliday explains her feelings toward Uricisol for what it did for her son:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 8, 1908.
 URICISOL CHEMICAL CO.
 Gentlemen: My son Joseph recently had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism of the hip joint. He took one-half bottle URICISOL and was quickly relieved. He commenced this treatment on a Friday and was well enough to be up and about on the succeeding Sunday, and is now perfectly well.
 Sincerely,
 F. L. HOLLIDAY.
 Uricisol Chemical Co.,
 Atlanta, Ga., Los Angeles, Cal.

Derma-Royale

Derma-Royale
 cures Pimples, Boils, Whiteheads and a Beautiful Complexion.
 cures Itchy Skin, Eczema, Dermatitis, and all Skin Troubles.
 Sold by Druggists, or by direct mail. Send for free sample and full directions. Derma-Royale costs 25 cents, by mail, in one package, 50 cents, express paid. (Derma-Royale and Tinted Cream are registered trademarks.) Large 50c. bottles, at local druggists.

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HAIR HEALTH
 warranted to be the best for GRAY HAIR. Gray hair, thinning hair, falling hair, itching scalp, dandruff, and all hair troubles. Large 50c. bottles, at local druggists.

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